The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 125 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.					
29th	May	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	"	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	"	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	"	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.					
4th	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th	"	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th	"	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th	"	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st	August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Saanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Hizo	6238	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

BIBLE HOUSE, 166, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	27th May
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. 16

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185.	Friday 28th May		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 28th May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "RAHMANI" on or about 29th May calling at Karachi, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA", 3,035 tons on or about 30th May, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "OZARDA," 4,791 tons on or about 27th May calling at Malabar ports, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

EST.MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseners and irritating coughs. 26

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(ESSO BRAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE,

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

88/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

DO YOU HUP—Rs. 4,750 will put you in possession of a self-starting Hupmobile Car, which will go anywhere at any time. Arrange for a trial.

Agents.—

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—2 Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ELLIS HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay centrally situated, Modern conveniences Rs. 65 per mensam or Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 daily. Special concessions to Students, European Management. 800

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 705

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

FOR LUCAS'S ACCESSORIES, ROTAX GOODS, MICHELIN TYRES, J. M. Shock Absorbers, STEPNEY WHEELS, etc., etc., go to
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 8

WANTED.

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland, Limbe, in British Central Africa two LOCOMOTIVE FITTERS and one Goanese ENGINE-DRIVER, on a three years' agreement. Salary £6 plus £1-1-0 per mensem for Fitters and £10 consolidated per month for Driver. Free return passage, free medical attendance and free quarters. Applicants must apply with original certificates. 184

WANTED an Experienced and qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 800, on approved service, by annual, increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G. dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra. B. and N. W. Ry., and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th June, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

G. CHANDRA.
For Chairman, District Board, Saran.
Chapra, the 18th May, 1915. 183

WANTED.

WANTED—Chemist's Assistant, qualified, not over 30. Good opportunity for a smart man, Apply with references.—J. BLISS, Karachi. 171

WANTED—By educated Frenchman, pupils for French. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly, please apply to Box No. 510 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED for Madras, an EUROPEAN with a knowledge of timber, to take charge of a Depot. Apply by letter stating salary required, and enclosing copies only of testimonials to Box No. 375 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

WANTED a GRADUATE with science, strong in English preferred pay Rs. 60—5—80. Applications are invited upto the 1st June, 1915. MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad 796

WANTED—For the Christ Church Coll. School, Cawnpore, from July next: (1) a B. Sc. to teach Science and Mathematics in the High Sec.; (2) a graduate strong in English and History. For the second post a Christian and L. T. will be preferred.—Apply sharp with testimonials to the MANAGER, stating salary expected. 192

WANTED for the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Burma, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 50. Burma allowance under the usual conditions governing Temporary Service.

Applications with copies of College and other certificates, properly attested, stating age and qualifications should reach this office before the 15th June, 1915.

Preference will be given to the applicant having a theoretical and practical knowledge of water works, drainage, town planning design and construction.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a Public Works Department Temporary Service Declaration.

Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

J. M. FARQUHAR PETTERS,
M.Inst.C.E.,
184 Sanitary Engineer, Burma.

PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT, RANGOON, Burma.—WANTED an ASSISTANT PORT HEALTH OFFICER for the Port Health Department, Rangoon, Burma. Candidates must be Graduates in Medicine and Surgery of a British or Indian University or Diplomates of a British Medical College or Faculty, or Licentiates of an Indian University and must have a sound knowledge of infectious diseases. Preference will be given to applicants: (1) between 25 and 35 years of age, (2) and holding the Diploma in Public Health, and (3) producing evidence of having held a similar appointment before or of having held another Sanitary appointment (or an appointment at an infectious diseases hospital) and producing certificates detailing length of experience of infectious diseases, and (4) who are of unmixed European parentage, but applications from qualified medical men not possessing these qualifications will also be duly considered.

The appointment is a temporary one and does not give any claim to furlough or pension and is terminable with one month's notice on either side. Leave in accordance with Civil Service Regulations is permissible. The salary is Rs. 470 per mensem and the officer appointed will not be permitted to engage in private practice. Written applications should be forwarded together with (1) copies of Diplomas, (2) Certificate of age, (3) not more than 3 of the latest certificate of work done (4) certificates of absolute sobriety (total abstainer preferred), and (5) statement of parentage. All verified and countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of the District in which applicant resides from (6) a medical certificate of thorough physical fitness for the duties required should also be obtained from this officer and forwarded. Apply to THE PORT OFFICER, Rangoon, so as to reach him by 1st July, 1915. 189

WANTED for the Office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, a HEAD CLERK on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5.

The post is pensionable and the prospects of leave according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates applying for the post must have a sound knowledge of English and Gujarati and be good at statistical work.

Preference will be given to Graduates in Arts, who have had some experience in a Government Office.

Candidates who are not in Government Service already should not be over 25 years of age.

Selected candidates will have to appear before the Undersigned for an interview at Ahmedabad at their own expense.

The candidate selected for the post, if not in Government service, will have to appear before the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, and produce a certificate of fitness before he is appointed to the post.

The appointment will be on probation for a year.

If the candidate has been selected from some other branch of Government Service he will be required to relinquish his lien on that department on being confirmed.

Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, stating his age, nationality and qualifications together with copies of not more than three testimonials, or a recommendation from his superior officer, should reach the Undersigned before the 20th June, 1915.

JAMSHYD MUNSIFF
M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner,
Gujarat Registration District.
Ahmedabad, 21st May, 1915. 190

WANTED.

WANTED a DRAWING TEACHER who is a Matriculate or School Final. Apply sharp with terms to the MANAGER, Madressa Ahmadia, Rander, 821

WANTED for a local mill under European management ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply to Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 824

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately two teachers; one for Standard IV the other for Kindergarten—Apply, stating training and experience; to THE PRINCIPAL of the Baldwin Boys High School, Bangalore. 172

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

HIGHLY EXPERIENCED HINDU FRENCH TEACHER (specialist), well-up in English and Law is open to engagement in school college or otherwise. Apply "H" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 804

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED a GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 45 to 60. Apply sharp, stating Second Language and optional subjects, to the Undersigned.
M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector,
Mangrol, Kathiawar. 750

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TYPIST'S POST in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, on Rs. 35 per mensem with prospects of advancement. Only men who have the necessary educational qualifications for employment in Government service in the clerical line and who possess testimonials as good typists need apply. Applications should reach this office by the 5th June 1915.

P. A. KELLY,
For Inspector-General of Police.
Office of the Inspector-General of Police:
Poona, 25th May, 1915, 820

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

BONAFIDE AUCTION of Messrs. G. Graham and G. Bisham's Very High Class Furniture, opposite Colaba Station, on FRIDAY, 28th May at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Best Drawing Room Suite, Cabinet and Side Board. 817

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR, South-west, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. Latest Sanitary arrangements and Electric Installation. For further particulars, Apply to Mr. BILLIMORIA, at the Excelsior Theatre. 794

TO BE LET—DONALD HOUSE, Colaba Causeway, opposite Tram Stables. 1st floor, West side; 2nd floor, West side; 3rd floor East side. Apply to
Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS.,
797 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, available for married couple or bachelors in an up-to-date flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans, all modern appointments. Separate bathroom to each room, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. B-12

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has purchased the property described in the Schedule hereunder written at an auction sale held by Messrs. D'Lal & Co., on the 25th instant, at the instance of Mr. Shapurji Jehangir Vakil, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the Order dated 25th day of June, 1914, in Suit No. 501 of 1914 wherein KRISHNARAO WAMAN BHAT, is the Plaintiff and SYED EBRAHIM alias EBU and others are Defendants and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order dated the 5th day of September, 1914. All persons having or claiming any right title interest claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their Office at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16901 Old Survey No. 1358 and New Survey No. 1068 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 7056 and Street Nos. 50 and 60, Doctor Street and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Doctor Street on or towards the West by Lot No. II. on or towards the North by the property of Essomally S. Malla and on or towards the South by Lot No III.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1915.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
825 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MYSORE ARSIKERE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 tons of teak sugares for carriage building. The timber should be square, well-seasoned straight, free from all knots, shakes and bee holes. Fifteen per cent of the logs should be over 30 feet in length and not less than 12" x 12" transversely.

2 The rate should be quoted per ton, 50 cubic feet being reckoned equivalent to one ton, for delivery F. O. R. Madras or Banglore City Railway Station.

3. All logs are subject to inspection and passing at Madras, by the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways, or other officer who may be appointed for this purpose.

4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed TENDER FOR TEAK LOGS should be delivered to the undersigned at his office at No. 15, Infantry Road, Bangalore Cantonment not later than 12 noon on Tuesday the 15th June 1915 accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in currency notes, Mysore Government Securities or in Railway Debentures guaranteed by the Mysore Government, which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer, retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction.
Office of the Engineer-in-Chief,
Mysore State Railway Construction Department,
Bangalore, 20th May, 1915. 788

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of WAMAN NARAYEN HATE, of Bombay Daivaduya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Co., a bachelor ..... Deceased

ANANTA NARAYEN HATE, of Bombay Daivanduya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the Paper Currency office, residing at Nowroji Street, Thakoredwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 6th day of May, 1915.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
818 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1915, upto 1 o'clock p.m. for the construction of quarters for Police Officers, including a Police Station at Gamdevi Road (Walkeshwar.) Value of work about Rs. 52,913. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance of the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 2,600—two thousand and six hundred,—only should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 5,200.—five thousand and two hundred,—only (including the earnest money) will be required from the contractor, whose tender will be accepted.

H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 22nd May 1915. 819

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that Messrs. PHILLIPS & CO., LTD., of Bombay have contracted with my client, Mr. MANEKJI MEHTA, for the Absolute Sale of the whole of the undermentioned property. All persons or any of the Shareholders of the said Company having any Right, Title, Interest, Claim, or Demand into or any part thereof, by way of Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Exchange, Mortgage, Lien, Charge, Possession Trust, Succession, Bequest, Maintainance, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make known thes same in writing, to the undersigned at his Office, No. 602 Sachapir Street, Poona, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claim & interest, if any, will be considered waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such Claim, Interest etc., as mentioned above.

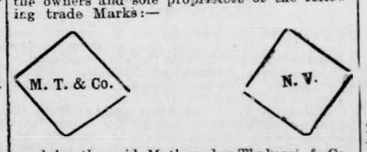
SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, SUBJECT to the Military Rules & Regulations regarding the Tenure of Land in the Cantonment of Poona, together with the bungalow, edifices, buildings, compounds, stables, out-houses standing thereon known as "Temple House" and situate at Arsenal Road, bearing old No. 9 & new No. 12 and lying & being in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, District Poona, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Bungalow No. 8 Lothian Road, on or towards the West by Bungalow No. 10 Arsenal Road and on or towards the South by Arsenal Road and on or towards the North by Bungalow No. 6 Lothian Road.

BOMONJEE PESTONJEE,
Pleader for the Purchaser.
Poona, May 27. 826

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MATHURADAS THAKERSI & CO., residing at 309 Holy Chakla, Fort, Bombay, British India, and carrying on business as merchants and dealers in wool at the same address in the town of Bombay aforesaid are the owners and sole proprietors of the following trade Marks:—



used by the said Mathuradas Thakersi & Co., (either alone or in conjunction with other letters or numbers) in respect of both raw and cleaned wool and that any fraudulent imitation of the said trade marks or other infringement of their rights will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1915.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHOOTUBHAI,
Attorneys-at-Law.
820

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Messrs. RAMCHANDRE DOONGERSIDAS are desirous of buying any amount of New Bold Brown Linseed at the rate of Rs. 8-9 per cwt. Bazaar terms ready or railway delivery at 8-15 per cwt. Any person or persons desirous of selling linseed of the said designation either ready or of Railway delivery should give delivery either of the ready goods or of the Railway delivery orders to any of the undermentioned agents of our clients at Chinch Bunder on or before the 31st May, 1915, upto 12 o'clock noon.

1. MESSRS. TULLOCHAND MAMRAJ.
2. THE INDIA AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
3. THAKAR JETHABHAI DEVJI.

Our clients also instruct us to give notice which we hereby do that those merchants who have agreed to sell linseed to our clients should give delivery of the same to our clients or to any of the above mentioned agents at the proper time. In default of their not doing so our clients will buy the linseed at the risk and on account of such defaulting seller or sellers as our clients have entered into the contracts with the sole intention of taking up the said goods.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1915.
PATEIL & EZEKIEL,
Attorneys for Ramchandre Doongersidas.
822

INQUIRY?
Which is your Dolly of the Dailies?
"The Times," "Chronicle,"
"Advocate" or————?

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will commence their usual weekly sales at their Auction Rooms at Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on every WEDNESDAY, from WEDNESDAY the 2nd proximo. All sorts of furniture and piecegoods and other sundry articles will be sold at reasonable terms.

For terms etc., apply to the MANAGER.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE THIS-DAY THURSDAY THE 27TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BEHIND PAPER CURRENCY BANK IN THE PREMISES LATELY VACATED BY MESSRS. J. JAMES AND CO., JEWELLERS (NEAR CORNER OF MEDOWS STREET AND HUMMUM STREET).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the teak and black wood household furniture, consisting of dining table and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, drawing room and corner cabinets, hatstands, overmantles, wall pegs and mirror brackets, carpets, marble centre tables, writing tables, office revolving chairs, verandah seats, easy and low chairs, Baba easy chairs, dressing tables, bookstands, single and double glass door almirahs, clothes baskets, clocks, and a few pieces of glassware, etc.

The goods are on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 27th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIS

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 350 TONS WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS AND MOULMIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 27th May at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction, at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayan and on account of the consignors,

About 200 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon First Class and Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

Also by order of Seth Gangabux Juggernath:—

About 150 tons Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

IN CONVENIENT LOTS.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF MESSRS. G. BISPHAM & G. GRAHAM.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND WELL DESIGNED FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEVJI CANJI AND BRESLAU AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN CABINET MAKERS, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY THE WELL-KNOWN MESSRS. JOSEPH WALLACE AND SONS, OF LONDON, SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON AND BRASS COTS BY EVANS, SINGER'S HAND SEWING MACHINE LARGE ICE BOX BY ARMY AND NAVY, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 28th May at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd floor, Oriental Buildings, Wodehouse Road, and opposite the Colaba station, the very valuable and well-designed made-to-order teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts. Devji Canji, Breslau and other well-known cabinet makers, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome plate glass cabinet, grand cottage piano to suit Indian climate by the well-known Messrs. Joseph Wallace and Sons, English palm stands, Jardineers, corner cabinets, writing tables, Singer's Hand sewing machine office chairs, music cabinets, teapoys, centre tables, silver cabinets, ladies' chairs, low and easy chairs, rich hand-painted vases and jars, ornaments, bead chicks, door curtains, single and double almirahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Fraser, mirrored chest of drawers, hatstands, cloth and gown presses, bed room sofas, marble topped dressing and washing tables, English cane chairs, rich glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, camera lenses by the well-known maker, Horne Throntheweight, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. G. Graham and G. Bispham.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The chesterfield drawing room suite is worth having and the cabinet and the side board are unique pieces.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CANDIES OF COTTON WASTE, DROPPINGS AT THE CENTURY COY.'S MILLS AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Nanji Canji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Century Coy.'s Mills premises at Elphinstone Road, Parel, the following:—

20 candies cotton waste droppings No. 20 S."

In lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1915.

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street

AUCTION SALE OF 85 BALES BROACH PALEJ COTTON.

Under instructions from Sheth Sarupchand Hakmichand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gill and Co., Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, Victoria Docks in the godown of Sheth Hakmichand Rambhagat on SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

85 bales Broach Palej cotton stamped and unweighed.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1915.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY &c.

On SATURDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Messrs. SHAW & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, valuable, and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture such as teapoys, drawing room plain and marble top tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chests of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Lady's low chairs, folding partition screens, reclining sofas, hat stands, card table, chairs etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Also on account of the concerned a lot of gold, Diamond and emerald jewellery:—

Gold Rings, Diamond and Emerald rings, ear-rings, and nose rings &c.

The above is now on view.

SHAW & CO.,

Bombay, 26th May, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba Main Road near Sassoon Dock, on account of the concerned:—

3 large heaps of loose Bengal cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.

LEIGH & LEIGHTON

(The Popular Terpsichorean and Vocal Artistes.)

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

The Victory of NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Scenes in the Canadian Hospital near Shoancliffe; GERMAN PRISONERS arriving in England.

RACING as USUAL: A BOMBAY OWNER'S HORSE "FITZ YAMA" wins the Metropolitan; the Great Struggle in the Carpathians; ZEPPELIN over ESSEX; the KAISER HELPS RECRUITING.

"THE STOLEN PAPERS"

A Two-Part Sherlock Holmes Story, the most exciting of the Series.

"UNCLE'S GHOST"

A Comedy in two parts by the Nordisk Company which gently exercises the muscles of the abdominal regions.

Mr. CLIVE LEIGHTON

in light Concert Ballads.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE.

SURPRISE GALA NIGHT

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

At 6-30 At 10 p. m.

By Special Public request

2 For Two Nights only 2

THE

PALACE PIERROTS

Numbering 7 Artistes

Featuring gems from the Pierrots show also from "The Cow Boy's Joy Night."

In Selected Best Songs Dances, Duets, Trio, Quartette, Sextette, etc.

Our Exclusive Cinema Features

CAPTURE OF THE KAISER

Defeat of the

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY

"IN HONOR OF BELGIUM"

Latest War and Topical Gazette, Comics, etc.

Saturday next New Artistes and another change.

THE SKATING RINK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual,

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON

LAST THREE NIGHTS! LAST THREE NIGHTS!! LAST THREE NIGHTS!!!

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ROSHANARA

Will present by special request
"The Marwari," "Burmese" and "Snake" Dances.
She will be assisted in the Society Dances by Henry de Bray.

MISS GLADYS GAYLORD

Will sing "The Bell Song" from Lakmi, "Caro Nome" from Rigolette and her dainty song "Plumstones".

MISS AUDREY SANCROFT

(From the Globe Theatre, London)
assisted by

REGINALD MONTAGUE

Will present an amusing sketch "Amateur Theatricals".

HENRY de BRAY

Society Entertainer and Dancer.

Two Shows Every Night.

At 6-30 and 10 o'clock.

Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 and 4.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,600,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Iroh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Rainfall continued in Assam; a few falls are reported from south Peninsula.

The chief falls are:—Maymo one and a half, Cherapunji eleven, Silchar three, Gauhati one, Jalpaiguri and Mangalore one and a half, and Salem one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Bihar.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is in excess except in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0.21" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the southern half of the Peninsula; it has been fairly general in the south Konkan and Malabar and local in the Carnatic. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan. A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of May, 1915.

STATIONS,	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	89.2	75.2	53	..	10.82	—0.14
Jask	89.1	79.5	84	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (	90.3	84.1	72	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.3	83.7	35	..	0.95	—0.97
Rawalpindi	105.6	71.8	24	..	11.64	0.37
Lahore	112.7	80.1	33	..	5.28	0.94
Hissar	112.7	82.4	34	..	3.94	..
Ambala	110.7	79.1	25	..	6.55	0.20
Delhi	110.8	87.5	56	..	12.10	8.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.4	85.9	21	..	8.32	6.09
Mainpuri	113.3	88.2	16	..	4.73	1.94
Jhansi	111.8	89.3	23	..	3.73	1.57
Cawnpore	112.0	91.9	15	..	3.52	1.15
Allahabad	113.8	89.8	18	..	5.06	2.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.5	76.8	37	..	1.17	—0.22
Karachi	87.4	78.4	75	..	2.43	0.80
Ajmer	107.5	87.4	21	..	3.70	1.75
Jaipore	109.6	78.2	19	..	3.80	1.75
Kotah	111.0	89.6	18	..	5.93	4.28
GAJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.2	75.8	57	..	1.43	0.84
Dwarka	88.5	79.8	79	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	86.8	77.0	66	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	104.6	77.0	49	..	0.46	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	108.2	82.6	69	..	0.21	—0.58
Surat	104.1	80.7	48	..	0.83	0.38
Ahmedabad	110.7	84.8	25	..	0.33	—0.15
Deesa	111.2	82.7	21	..	0.96	0.28
Neemuch	108.7	83.0	16	..	4.86	3.66
Indore	108.5	76.9	24	..	2.90	1.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	108.3	78.7	34	..	3.94	0.78
Saugor	107.4	83.2	11	..	4.10	1.17
Hoshangabad	111.5	78.2	24	..	5.74	3.53
Khandwa	111.8	81.7	29	..	3.18	1.69
Akola	114.0	76.1	19	..	5.83	3.54
Amraoti	112.3	83.8	13	..	4.93	2.37
Nagpur	113.6	78.3	20	..	6.33	2.90
Chanda	113.5	86.0	53	..	6.16	2.33
Raipur	112.2	85.6	44	..	4.21	0.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.6	83.6	80	..	1.59	0.73
Ratnagiri	91.5	83.3	76	..	1.06	0.03
Mormugao	92.3	81.1	80	0.02	4.32	1.65
Karwar	..	..	..	0.21	8.52	5.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	112.4	84.1	31	..	4.95	3.46
Ahmednagar	104.9	79.9	38	..	8.42	6.38
Poona	105.1	77.7	51	..	3.39	1.09
Sholapur	108.1	83.6	38	..	7.13	4.34
Bijapur	105.3	76.3	66	..	8.17	5.20
Belgaum	96.5	71.4	86	..	6.48	0.81
Ahmedabad	107.7	85.1	38	..	6.29	4.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	109.2	85.4	45	..	4.88	1.88
Hyderabad	106.1	83.4	60	..	5.65	1.86
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.2	73.0	88	1.44	6.75	—2.04
Calicut	90.1	78.1	88	0.02	21.83	5.33
Cochin	90.9	72.7	80	0.11	41.67	16.71
Colombo	89.1	73.7	95	0.66	40.62	—6.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	82.2	78	..	8.71	0.21
Bellary	103.6	77.0	65	..	7.57	2.62
Cuddapah	108.2	87.0	54	..	9.68	3.03
Madras	95.4	83.0	73	..	25.83	3.87
Bangalore	95.9	69.1	77	0.01	8.92	..
Coimbatore	97.6	70.5	72	0.80	10.90	1.42
Trichinopoly	102.8	79.0	64	..	11.41	—2.40
Negapatam	101.6	82.1	70	..	23.11	—8.76

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 26.
Marwari — Keeshaw — Melbourne

DEPARTURES.

May 26.
Aleppo — Jones — Hull

The following vessels received Portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Juno for Abadan
" Tosan Maru for Kobe.

Wednesday, May 26th, 1915.

S. S. Marwarri:—The steamer Marwarri, 3,385 tons, Captain G. Keeshaw, arrived here yesterday from Melbourne, which port she left on the 17th April. She brought a number of horses and mules.

S. S. Juno:—The motor vessel Juno, 1,385 tons, Captain Kulru, will sail to-day for Abadan, in water ballast.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tosan Maru, 2,397 tons, Captain Nakano, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 26th instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 25th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 23rd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

F. Sabarmati		B. S. N. Co
H. Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	S. Tyebji & Sons
N. Purnea		M. M. & Co
P. Egyptian Prince	McMillan	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co
Courland	K. N. & Co
Indravati	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nio Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Bombay Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Diddigton	Percival	Ralli Bros
6 Ozarda	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
7 Ethelwolf	Boyle	Ralli Bros.
8 Tosan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
10 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 City of Calcutta	Miller	K. N. & Co
4 Porto-de-Savana	Catulongo	M. Italiana
5 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
6 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Juno	Kuhu	Asiatic Petroleum Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Marwarri	Keshaw	
Meron Hall	Sullivan	K. N. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Winamac	Macdonald	Standard Oil Co., of New York.

EXPORTS.

May 26

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia (s) 120 bales wool raw, T. Soonidaram.

Kashmir (s) 1,601 cwts. goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 576 pieces teakwood planks, McKenzie Saw Mills Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 18 bales wool raw, M. Luckminarayan; 6,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Capri (s) 2,002 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Jeddah (s) 3,560 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 510 cwts. oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 40 bales wool raw, C. Gambirchand; 100 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 50 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji and Co.; 7 bales cotton and woollen carpets, E. Mahomed; 1,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Egyptian Prince (s) 341 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 80 casks animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

FOR SALONICA.

Capri (s) 75 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Savona (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

City of Calcutta (s) 48 packages wool raw, Bombay Co.; 13 bales wool raw, R. Mistry; 28 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 160 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kisalgata Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Nio Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nussey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu.

Tosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yusa; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Sardina (s) 38 cwts. gum Arabic, Framroze and Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kisalgata Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 118 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; Nio Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu; 114 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nio Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Kishimatsu; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co. Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yusa; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 25 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yusa; 500 bales cotton, E. Ebrahim and Co.; 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 395 bales Hide Fleshing for Manure Besho and Co.; 1,000 Colombo roots A. Mahomedally.

Sardina (s) 75 cwt myrabalams, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 308 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

Sardina (s) 286 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,800 bales cotton yarn, Greeves Cotton and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sasoon and Co.; 800 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, K. E. Abraham; 16 bales cotton yarn, G. Bomanji and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOTUCHICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, M. N. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha;

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 692 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 91 cwts. gum, P. Jethabhoy; 30 cwt myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy; 40 Jeogal P. Jethabhoy.

Sardina (s) 1,078 bales cotton yarn, W. W. Brady and Co.; 175 bales oteton yarn, T. David; 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 308 bales cotton yarn E. D. Sasson and Co.; 190 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 13 bales cotton yarn, Greeves Cotton and Co.; 24 cwt Almond seeds, Chengtai; 48 cwt. gum Bhesahol E. Naoroji and Co.; 102 cwt. apricots, Chengtai; 14 cwts. wheat saji, G. Looji.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa;

IMPORTS.

S. S. Juno from Abadan, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—3,15,280 I. G. kerosine oil.

S. S. Winamac from San Fransisco, Agents, Standard Oil Co., of New York:—11,95,764 I. gallons, refined oil, 10,000 cases lubricating oil.

S. S. Rahmani from Colombo, Agents, M. M. Co.:—3 drums chemicals, 378 bags, 20 bundles termuric, 3 bags cutchura, 264 bags catcholam, 6 bags coffee, 3 bundles ivory, 371 coils, 88 jottas rope, 6 casks, 1 package wine, 401 bags oil cakes, 768 bags coconuts, 44 rolls, 1 bundle matting, 15 bundles sharkfins, 47 cask c. n. oil, 2,011 robbins, 138 bags, 45 jottas copra, 151 bags poonac, 20 bags chiakaki, 1,483 bags pepper, 1,506 bags, 72 cases, 50 jottas, 101 baskets ginger, 304 cases, 82 chests tea, 3 cases cotton goods, 197 bales raw cotton, 305 jottas, 777 bundles coir yarn, 155 bundles reepers, 2 bundles, 97 pieces timber, 1 bundle sandalwood.

S. S. Nio Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaicha:—1,550 casks cement, 1 case mineral water, 177 cases camphor, 98 cases porcelainware, 25 baskets gambier, 872 cases glassware, 1 case bangles, 15 bales, 15 packages ising glass, 43 cases glass bottles, 45 cases glass beads, 2,903 bags rice, 106 bundles copper sheets, 6 bundles brass sheets, 140 rolls matting, 8 cases perfumery, 84 drums paint, 1 drum camphor oil, 40 bags damar bater, 5 cases soap, 485 bales ginger, 219 bags betelnuts, 20 bags tapioca, 115 cases canned fruits, 11 cases canned salmon, 66 cases canned goods, 3 cases canned provisions, 206 cases preserved pine apples, 38 cases chocolate, 104 cases milk, 20 packages sulphur, 3,050 bags, 80 bales suger, 119 cases tea, 15 cases cotton yarn, 72 cases cotton goods, 2 cases umbrella furniture, 50 cases vegetable wax, 632 bundles sandalwood.

S. S. Bombay Maru from Nagoya, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—675 casks cement, 9 cases quinine, 2 cases dry medicine, 19 baskets chinasoots, 17 cases menthol crystal, 74 cases camphor, 10 packages earthenware, 40 cases procelainware, 555 cases chinaware, 2 cases aluminium ware, 158 cases, 25 crates clocks, 100 cases pine apples, 7 cases glass bottles, 2 cases glass bangles, 1 case pearl beads, 3 bales ising glass, 11 cases glass beads, 4 bags flour, 2,589 bags rice, 12 cases beer, 10 cases, 100 bundles copper sheets, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, 24 cases brass sheeting, 6 cases peppermint oil, 100 casks lubricating oil, 81 bales strawboards, 39 bags damar, 151 cases biscuits, 690 bags sago flour, 18 cases peppermint crystal, 59 cases confections, 30 bags nutmegs, 13 bags pepper, 614 bags betelnuts, 3,370 bags sugar, 3,456 bags sulphar, 19 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases cotton piecegoods, 177 cases silk yarn, 3 cases fine silk, 1 case silk goods, 1 case shawls, 1 case silk umbrella, 1 case cigars, 2,539 pieces planks.

S. S. Chaakdina from Durban, Agents, M. M. Co.:—1,215 tons coal, 69 bags Colombo roots, 43 packages copper, 1 case rhino horns, 203 tasks ivory, 42 bags bottles, 5 drums castor seed oil, 381 bags Napupa seed, 968 bags cowries, 1,458 bundles cloves, 11 bales cotton.

S. S. Sardina from Shanghai, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.:—2 boxes bar gold, 377 bars silver, 120 bars refined silver, 1 case silver ware, 1 case medicine, 200 cases cassia, 44 baskets china roots, 50 cases camphor, 30 baskets gambier, 625 cases fire crackers, 2 cases antimonyware, 2,577 bags green peas, 125 coils rope, 15 cases glass bottles, 30 bales ising glass, 10 cases glass beads, 13 bundles gum benjamin, 226 cases glass bangles, 1 case gin, 595 slabs tin, 58 cases copperware, 25 packages atting, 35 bags damar bater, 96 cases gam, 2 cases dry preserves, 541 bags sago flour, 41 cases desert fruits, 1 package, 1 case malted milk, 50 cases preserves, 2 cases dry fruits, 170 bags ginger, 51 bags nutmegs, 2,450 bags, 90 cases sugar, 286 cases, 745 packages, 118 chests tea, 1 case cigars, 93 cases cotton piecegoods, 33 cases silk & cotton goods, 16 cases waste silk yarn, 66 bales, 14 cases, 9 bundles raw silk, 26 chests, 52 packages, 1 box, 522 cases silk piecegoods.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 25th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.808 inches.
Temperature of Air	87.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.1 "
Dew Point	78.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.749 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	93.6 "
Minimum do. do.	84.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.WNW
Movement of Wind	226 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.36
Do. do. year	1.41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth. on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time	Low Water. Depth. on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
W.	26	m 9 14	27 2	26	m 2 32	16 4
		8 57a	26 9		3 0a	19 5
TH.	27	m 10 9	28 5	27	m 3 17	15 1
		9 45a	27 2		m 3 57a	19 1
FR.	28	m 11 0	29 5	28	m 4 3	14 2
		10 40a	27 5		4 52a	18 8
SAT.	29	m 11 49	30 1	29	m 4 50	13 7
		11 31a	27 6		5 45a	18 5
SUN.	30	m 0 37a	30 5	30	m 5 38	13 5
					6 39a	18 3
MO.	31	m 0 23	27 5	31	m 6 26	13 10
	June	1 24a	30 3	June		
TU.	1	m 1 16	27 0	1	m 7 14	14 8
		2 11a	29 0		8 24a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 10m
" 27 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 10m
" 28 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m
" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m
" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m
" 31 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m
June 1 (Tuesday)	6m 1m.	7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th May 1915, was 30.026 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SIGNED UNDER DURESS.

HUSBAND WHO CLAIMED ANNUITY FROM HIS WIFE.

A remarkable story was told to Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on April 27, when Mrs. Isabel May Chisholm, of Hyde Park-mansions, W., successfully presented a counter-claim against her husband, Mr. Walter John Chisholm, of Vauxall Bridge-road, for cancellation of a deed which she signed providing an annuity of £150 for him. The husband had claimed £150, representing a year's instalments, but he did not now appear to support his claim. The lady's counsel, Mr. Sutton, accordingly proceeded with her counter-claim. Consideration for the deed, he said, was "natural love and affection," but Mrs. Chisholm's defence was that she was bullied into signing it. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm were married in October 1904, and for some little time they were perfectly happy. They went abroad for a prolonged honeymoon, and on their return went to live at Hyde Park-mansions. Unhappy Mr. Chisholm gave way to a habit of drinking and taking drugs. He became very cruel towards his wife, and his treatment had a very serious effect on her health. As an indication of her state of mind counsel read a letter she wrote to the solicitors formerly acting for the husband, saying she was prepared to sign the deed, but that letter was dictated by Mr. Chisholm. She said she remembered nothing about siging it. Three days after she paid her husband's expenses for a trip to Canada, hoping it would have a good effect, but on his return his drinking habits were such that day and night nurses were necessary. Later Mrs. Chisholm paid for her husband to go to Buenos Ayres, and this trip did him good. When he came back Mrs. Chisholm paid £900 for a farm called Box Farm, near Ascot. They lived there for some time—about eighteen months—and a boy was born there. Suddenly the man "broke out again," and the farm had to be given up, at a loss of about £500. They returned to London, and subsequently went to France together, but to no permanent good effect, and Mrs. Chisholm had now obtained a decree of judicial separation on the ground of her husband's cruel

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

ENTENTE FINANCE DERIDED.

It has from the outset been part of the German method of waging war to paint the financial situation in Germany in glowing colours. It would seem, however, that the German public is casting doubtful glances at the brilliant picture constantly held up to its view, for the "Kolnische Zeitung," one of the leading German newspapers, finds it necessary to encourage its readers by painting in very sombre colours the financial position of the Entente Powers. After declaring that France and Russia are on the verge of bankruptcy, the semi-official organ of the German Foreign Office writes:

"The English, following their traditional custom, are on the look-out for opportunities to rob their Allies of the success achieved by the latter, if only the English purse is filled up. There is, however, no reason to fear that the English hopes will be realised. The speculators on the banks of the Thames have often realised since the war began that they have miscalculated. They believed that they would quickly achieve their aim, and that they could then, far removed from danger, await with equanimity the end of the awful tragedy which they instigated in cold blood.

"Their own purse, however, on the inexhaustibility of which they relied, is becoming visibly emptier. The expenditure which the Island Kingdom is compelled to incur for its own participation in the predatory war is excessive beyond all anticipation. The money, too, that it has to pay to the other members of the gang of robbers in order to keep them in good humour and to maintain their strength is infinitely more than it ever imagined would be necessary. The hopes of the English peddlers that they would again have the opportunity of fishing in troubled waters and would be able, while their Allies and their enemies tore themselves to pieces, quietly to secure for themselves the whole of the international trade, have been dashed to the ground."

The "Kolnische Zeitung" attempts to show that England has already lost nearly everything, and states that "our submarines are busily employed in taking away from the English peddlers the best part of what, in spite of everything, still remains in their possession."

THE GERMAN GOLD FAILURE.

One of the curious points in the monetary position in Germany, though it does not seem to be appreciated correctly by most of the commentators who have recorded week by week the increases in the Reichsbank's stock of gold, is the complete failure to reach anything like the amount of gold which was confidently expected a few months ago. On April 15, says "The Times" the return of the Reichsbank showed a holding of under 118 millions, as against 256 millions in notes; whereas on December 24 its return showed 104 millions, as against 221 millions in notes. In view of the desperate efforts made to obtain gold from every quarter, by hook or by crook, this increase of only 14 millions is remarkably small. But it is even smaller than it looks, for in December, as we pointed out at the time, the German Press—and notably the "Frankfurther Zeitung"—was calculating with confidence on the Reichsbank being able to draw in at least 50 millions from circulation, and we fully anticipated then that its holding would rise to 150 millions. Further, we have every reason to believe that the Reichsbank has taken gold from the Austro-Hungarian Bank, which held over 50 millions before the war and has made no return since. No doubt a certain amount of gold has been allowed to go abroad, but probably not more than about 15 millions. Among the highest banking authorities in London considerable scepticism exists as to the accuracy of the Reichsbank returns, about which German veracity is thought to be no more likely than on other subjects; but the Reichsbank would hardly understate its actual gold stock, and its failure is all the more remarkable.

'GERMANY CANNOT BE STARVED.'

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary to the Imperial Treasury at Berlin, has been interviewed by Mr. Ackerman, the Berlin correspondent of the United Press of America.

The Minister said: "If this is to be a war of 'silver bullets,' Germany is prepared. Wall Street is, and can be, with the Allies, but Germany is not in the least afraid. The German people have over-subscribed two war loans, and, in my opinion, will over-subscribe a third by the autumn, if necessary, and if the war lasts so long."

The interviewer pointed out that the fact that a mark was now worth 22, instead of the normal 24 cents (American money), was taken abroad as one indication that Germany was a beaten nation. To this Dr. Helfferich replied: "It is no indication. At the beginning of the war communication between the United States and Germany was cut. Foreign financiers have no opportunity of knowing exactly what is the situation here.

"Germany's war expenses are being paid in Germany. Everything the Army and the people need is made here. German money stays in Germany, and when supplies are purchased surplus money goes to the German workmen and industries. For example, two billions raised in April and spent by the fall of the year goes back to the people who gave it.

"Another thing, and this is all important: the German people, the soldiers, their families, and the workers, to-day have in the savings banks deposits amounting to five billion dollars, and although many of the depositors subscribed to the last loan during January and February of this year, these deposits have increased by 150,000,000 dollars.

Asked what was the effect of England's blockade, Dr. Helfferich said: "Germany cannot be starved. We have enough food now in Germany to feed everyone comfortably until September or October, and there are good prospects of valuable crops throughout the Fatherland. If the harvests do not prove to be too much below the normal, we shall have enough food by August to last another year, or even longer. This has now developed into an economic war between England and Germany. He who cannot fight us with iron and steel will find little hope in 'silver bullets,' or a prospect of starving women and children and other non-combatants."

In the course of the interview the conversation turned upon the rumours regarding peace especially the reports pointing to a separate peace with Russia, and in this connection the Minister said: "I don't think there will be any talk of peace until there is a successful outcome of the war."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
„ Sales of East Indian ..	100
„ Imports	25,000
Mid. Americans	5.33d
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.70d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July	9.40
Oct.	9.7/8
New York Official noon call ..July	9.4/1
Oct.	9.7/8
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. ..July	9.2/1
Oct.	9.5/3

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 25th.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	25,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.28	5.21
June-July	5.29	5.22
July-Aug.	5.38	5.31
Aug.-Sept.	5.47	5.40
Oct.-Nov.	5.60	5.53
Jan.-Feb.	5.74	5.67
March-April	5.81	5.74
May-June	5.88	5.81

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.28	5.16
June-July	5.29	5.17
July-Aug.	5.38	5.26
Aug.-Sept.	5.47	5.35
Oct.-Nov.	5.60	5.47
Jan.-Feb.	5.74	5.61
March-Apl.	5.81	5.68
May-June	5.88	5.75

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There is a holiday feeling in the Manchester Market.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 25th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90
F. G. „	4.05
Fine „	4.20
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40
F. G. „	4.55
Fine „	4.70
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70
Good Broach	4.80
F.G. „	4.95
Fine „	5.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 25th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	16,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	10,000
Futures at New York July	9.34
Previous closing price	9.53
Futures at New York Oct.	9.72
Previous closing price	9.89
Spot Cotton at New York	9.65
Previous price	9.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.15
Previous price	9.32
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.47
Previous price	9.63
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 3/8
Demand Bills	4.78-35
Silver Commercial Bars	49 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 52th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
3½%/Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	2 5/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
„ 7 day market loans	1 1/2

THE MAILS.

London, May 25th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 25th.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	65/9
Tone:—Steady.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers,	65/6
TONE:—Steady.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	65/3
TONE:—Steady.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	64/9
TONE:—Steady.	
Bombay White June-July, sellers	66/9
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,590,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lb. nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½ lb nominal.	
South Australian—nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June; value	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value,	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June; sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; sellers	58
Calcutta June July Buyers Linseed	56/3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July; sellers.	54/3
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull value,	£7-12-6
Karachi Barley	35/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	103 3/4
English best selected Copper,	87 1/2
Hard spelter,	50
Iron Corrugated sheet 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool,	£17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June,	19
July,	18/9
September-October,	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	19/1 1/2
July	18/10 3/4
September-October,	18/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/6
July,	21/3
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/7 1/4
July,	21/4 1/2
September-October,	21/1 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June;	2/7 1/4
Ceylon Rubber	2/4 1/2

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. B.13

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 26.

The market this morning was rather weak owing to lower advices from home, and with the exception of fine Broach prices ruled from Rs. 2-3 lower than yesterday's rates.

In the afternoon, the market opened quiet and at Colaba a further decline took place, new Broach being quoted at Rs. 240.

Only a small business has been reported in contracts and ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, June, 211.
Fine M. G. Broach, July, 215.
Fine M. G. Bengal, June, 159.
Fine M. G. Bengal, July, 163.
Fine Khamgaum/Akola, July, 187.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal, January 179.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 240.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	241	Apr. 25'16
M. G. „	160	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	187	179/0	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	..	186	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	215	July 1915
H. G. Westerns	..	..	195	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	202	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	218	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	217/8	Do.
M. G. Bengals	..	160	..	June 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	..	189/0	..	July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	..	213	..	Jan. 1916

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh ..	235,586	455,536	—219,950
Central India ..	156,147	226,980	— 70,833
Barsi & Nagar ..	152,405	274,536	—122,131
Berar	417,745	492,696	— 74,951
Central Provinces	209,530	287,526	— 77,696
Dholleras	158,553	284,292	—125,739
Broach	233,815	364,766	—130,951
Compta & Dharwar.	112,483	131,720	— 19,237
Westerns ..	93,337	61,562	pl. 31,775
United Prov. ..	344,405	479,027	—114,622
Rajputana ..	62,921	129,400	— 66,479
Sind	90,828	58,095	pl. 32,733
Persian ..	708	940	— 232
American ..	195	2,180	— 1,985
Egyptian ..	593	1,316	— 723
Other Sorts ..	1,196	803	pl. 393
Total ..	2,290,747	3,251,375	—960,628

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th May, 1915:—

Cotton	13,144 Bales.
Wheat	57,409 cwts.
Linseed	28,350 „
Rape. Rai and Mustard Seed	2,032 „
Ginjellyseed	2,943 „
Poppyseed	33 „
Groundnuts	2,281 „
Castorseed	252 „
Rice	2,317 „
Myrabollams	3,300 „
Cottonseed	6,979 „
Gram	3,053 „
Joowar	3,122 „
Barley	186 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 45-8, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-2, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 8-12, R. D. per cwt. Sept.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 612, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-13, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 29-32d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 7-8d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 532d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready .....1s. 4 3-16d.
Frances 3 m-s. do .....175 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 134
Do. Shanghai 171
60 d-s. Yokohama 149 3/4

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian Bar Gold	24-5-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-0-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day. Owing to the nearness of the current settlement fresh transactions were reported on a limited scale while "budla" operations were the principal feature of the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood stationary.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 413¾, Standards declined to Rs. 967½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,147½ and Kohinoors to Rs. 665.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 267½.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares dropped to Rs. 122½ and Simplex to Rs. 267½. Swadeshi changed hands at Rs. 1,465.

Crescent stood unchanged at Rs. 90.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 210 and Sun Mill shares at Rs. 103¾.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,637½.

Bank of Baroda shares were placed at Rs 54.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 220.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 922½.

Mckenzie Saw Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 174.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs 565, Gujarat Railway shares at Rs. 101 and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 49.

Sara Sirajgunj Railway shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 74.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs. 192.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

There was a slight improvement in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes and a fair amount of business was reported at Rs. 93 3/6.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at par.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writing from Londonon April 29th say:—

GOLD.

Again the movements of gold at the Bank of England show a gain on balance.

Receipts were announced as follows:—
Apr. 24th £ 6,000 in bar gold.
Apr. 28th £676,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—
Apr. 24th £25,000 in sovereigns set aside for account of Argentina.
Apr. 28th £175,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.

During the week the net increase was £482,000.

The Rhodesian gold output for March, 1915 is £299,686, as compared with £286,789 in February 1915 and £273,236 in March 1914.

SILVER.

The tone continues good. This is owing chiefly to the lessened amount of arrivals from abroad.

In these times, it is almost to the United States alone that the market has to look for fresh supplies, and the volume of imports via America suffers considerably from the diminution of consignments from Mexico. Since the outbreak of War, on account of various reasons, the power of the Continent to fill the proportion of its requirements provided from local output has been greatly lessened, and as a consequence, the pressure of Continental demand upon this market, when it arises, is more concentrated and therefore felt to a greater degree.

An element of uncertainty is introduced by the fact that over a million sterling of silver is held here on China account, and at any opportunity deemed favourable for such an operation, China is prepared to unload a portion of its holding, possibly to be replaced later on.

This has been experienced during the week, for, owing to the firm tendency, the price rose to 23 7/8d. on the 23rd instant, and again to 23 15/16d. on the 26th, and there seemed a fair prospect of further improvement, when China suddenly offered freely, and the quotation fell sharply to 23 13/16d. on the 27th instant. Next day a recovery took place to 23 7/8d. on the pressure being released.

Under date of April 1st, the Indian mail brought the information that about £50,000 had been sold by China to Bombay, and shipped there direct.

Appended will be found Bombay imports and exports of gold and silver from 1st January to 25th March, the value of which is expressed in Rupees:—

IMPORTS.

1915.

Gold Bullion, 1,04,59,509.
Gold Sovereigns, 43,09,090.
Gold Other Coins, 2,33,219.
Silver Bullion, 2,10,19,215.
Silver Dollars, 98,083.
Silver Rupees, 16,24,481.
Silver Other Coins, 1,173.

1914.

Gold Bullion, 2,77,62,970
Gold Sovereigns, 3,87,05,587.
Gold Other Coins, 3,39,400.
Silver Bullion, 1,72,94,522.
Silver Dollars, 3.
Silver Rupees, 31,46,496.

EXPORTS.

1915.

Gold Bullion, 2,97,000.
Gold Sovereigns, 1,68,750.
Gold Other Coins, 62,290.
Silver Dollars, 4,177.
Silver Rupees, 5,15,000.
Silver Other Coins, 18,600.

1914.

Gold Bullion, 76,74,866.
Gold Sovereigns, 97,500.
Gold Other Coins, 30,600.
Silver Bullion, 6,022.
Silver Rupees, 9,19,450.
Silver Other Coins, 1,593.

An Indian Currency Return for the 22nd instant gives details as follow, in Lakhs of Rupees:—
Notes in Circulation, 60, 23.
Reserve in Silver Coin, 30, 91.
Gold Coin and Bullion, 7, 67.
Gold in England, 7, 65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,700 bars, compared with 6,000 last week.

A shipment of 690,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std
Apr. 23, 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Apr. 24, 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Apr. 26, 23 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Apr. 27, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Apr. 28, 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery
Apr. 29, 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 23.875 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS AT MARSEILLES

The following Passport Regulations in force at Marseilles are published in a Press Note:—

(1) British passengers arriving at Marseilles by sea are no longer required to produce French Cosular Passports, but they will not be allowed to land if unprovided with British Passports or Passes bearing the *visa* of a French Consular Officer.

(2) Passports will be examined at the gangway by an officer of the French Special Harbour Police and stamped by that officer "good for landing in France."

(3) This *visa* enables the passenger going to England to travel as far as Paris, but not beyond or to any frontier department.

(4) French Prefectural Passports are no longer required by British subjects leaving France, but passengers landing at Marseilles with the intention of going through France to the North Coast *en route* for England must obtain the *visa* of the Prefecture (Civil Governor) at Marseilles for permission to leave France.

(5) The *visa* of the Prefecture at Marseilles is given on sight of the *visa* of the British Consulate General.

(6) To obtain this *visa* an application form, provided by the Consulate and distributed by Messrs. Cook's, Cox's, Grindlay's and King's interpreters on board incoming steamers, must be filled up and presented by the applicant at the Consulate General.

(7) The Consular Office is at No. 8, Rue des Princes, groundfloor, opposite the Bank of France and close to the Prefecture. Passports can be *vise* from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on week days and, if necessary, from 10 a.m. till noon on Sundays.

(8) All applications for passports, passes and *visa* must be made on forms provided by the Consulate General for the purpose.

(9) Peronal attendance of the applicant is necessary.

(10) Servants and children over fifteen cannot be included in a passport; they must apply for a special passport at the Consulate General.

(11) No passport issued prior to 6th of August is valid. All passports and passes must bear the photograph of the holders.

(12) Duplicate photos must be handed in if photos have not been previously affixed to passports or passes.

(13) The Government charge for a consular *visa* is two shillings, gold value, or two francs fifty-five centimes in currency.

(14) The fee for a pass is five shillings, or six francs forty centimes. Five shillings extra on Sundays.

(15) Passports and *visa* are not valid for the zone of the Armies.

HIBITED GOODS.

With reference to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914, which prohibited the bringing into British India of all goods from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy unless accompanied by Certificates of Origin in the form annexd to the Notification, the Government of India will require that these certificates shall, after the expiry of two calendar months from this date, be furnished, in respect of all goods brought by sea into British India, whether they are transhipped there or carried forward in the same bottom to a foreign port or landed for Indian consumption. With effect from the same date it is also the intention of Government that Certificates of Origin shall be insisted on in every case whether the vessel concerned belongs to a British or neutral subject.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The Share Market was again entirely taken up with jute mill shares, in which a large business was put through with several favourite stocks changing hands at appreciating values, notably Kanknarrah, Barnagore and Howrah. The transactions were, however, on the whole confined to a narrower circle than usual. Outside the jute nothing of importance was noticeable.

The following sales took place:—

Coal,—Raneegunge 26, Satpukuria 7/2 South Govindpur 8/4, Teetulmuri 11/4, 11/10.

Jute,—Auckland (ord) 116, 117, 117/8, Barnagore (ord) 91, 92, 93, Belvedere (ord 141, Clive (ord) 70, 71; Dalhousie (ord) 146/6; Delta (ord) 188, 189; Empire (ord) 14/8; Fort Gloster (ord) 246, 248, Fort William (ord) 74, 75, 76; Howrah 148, Kamarhatty (ord) 169, 170; Kanknarah (ord) 291, 296, 300, 305; Celvin (ord) 164 to 167; Kinnisen (ord) 308, Naihati (ord) 171, 178; Soorah (ord) 109/8, 110/8.

Tea,—Amluckie 65, 66.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo Oriental Steam 8/4, 8/8; Burn & Co. 6 per cent. prefs 102; Chowringhee properties debentures 102/8; Howrah jute 5½ per cent. debentures 102/8; Kunnison jute 7 per cent. debentures 107/8.

Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 93/6 to 93.8.

PALM OIL CONCESSIONS.

£5,000 JUDGMENT AGAINST LIPTON'S LIMITED.

In the King's Bench Division on April 24, before Mr. Justice Bray, arguments were heard on the findings of a special jury in the action brought by Mr. William Herbert Selmour, described as a rubber planter, residing at Grove-mansions, Clapham-common, against Lipton's (Ltd.), to recover damages for breach of contract under which plantiff was to negotiate on behalf of defendants for certain palm oil concessions in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. Alternatively plaintiff claimed remuneration for services rendered.

Plaintiff's case was that in October, 1913, he was sent by defendants to Sierra Leone to obtain for them two concessions for the exclusive working of palm oil in certain districts in the Protectorate. He had an agreed sum for the expenses of the expedition, but the contract provided that if defendants decided to develop the concessions plaintiff was to be appointed manager at a salary of £1,500 for the first twelve months, and if the business showed a profit of £50,000 he was to receive a cash payment of £5,000. In the early part of 1914 the Colonial Secretary in Sierra Leone became aware of proceedings being taken against certain of defendants' employes in connection with certeen contracts and the question of granting the concessions was postponed. Subsequently defendants refused to allow plaintiff to proceed with the negotiations or to compensate him for his services.

Defendants denied liability.

The jury found that defendants prevented plaintiff from obtaining the concessions and assessed the damages on the claim for breach of contract at £5,000. In the event of plaintiff only being entitled to reasonable remuneration for services rendered they awarded him £2,500.

Counsel were: For plaintiff, Mr. Clavel Salter, K.C., and Mr. Micklethwait (instructed by Messrs. Torr and Co.); for defendants, Mr. Compston, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck, and Kirby).

After hearing counsel, his lordship held that there had been a breach of contract on the part of defendants, and entered judgment for plaintiff for £5,000, with costs.

A stay of execution with a view to an appeal was granted on terms.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special Sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, 11-30 a.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanus Kodi and Colombo will close at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Dr. Jeach J. S. Taraporewalla in English on "Goethe's Faust Part II," Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre Gala Night: at 6-30 and 10 "Palace Pierrots" also "Capture of The Kaiser" etc.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Bombay Medical Union, Paper on "X Ray Treatment of Uterine Fibroids" by Dr A. K. Contractor, M.D., 7-15 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May, 27.

156.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during May, 1915. This cancels all previous orders. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
4 days, 3 N.-C. Os. and 9 men per day.
5 days 27th to 31st "C" Coy., 3 N.-C. Os and 9 men per day.
Members must acquaint themselves with the Guard Orders posted on the Coy's. Notice Board at the Headquarters.

157.—Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

158.—Parades.—Mondays.—"G" Company at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N.-C. Officers of "A", "C", "E", and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Tuesdays.—N.-C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7.15 a.m. Members of "G" Company living at Andheri and Pali Hill at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Gymkhana at 6 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Company at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N.-C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Fridays.—N.-C. Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company Recruits daily except Saturday at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"F" Company Recruits, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further orders.

(Sd.) N. R. TINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel E. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15. (S. T.).

March.—"Entry of the Gladiators" .....Fucik.
Overture.—"La Dame Blanche" .....Boieldieu.
Valse.—"Charmeuse" .....Clarke.
Selection.—"Gipsy Love" .....Lehar.
Danse Intermezzo.—"Laughing Eyes" .....Finck.
Gipsy Serenade.—"El Saludo" .....Ancliffe.
Melodies from.—"The Girl from Utah" .....Rubens.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the direction of Mr. E. Coloma will play this evening the following programme of music at Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6-15. (S. T.).

March.—The Advance Guard .....J. S. Hume.
Valse.—A Thousand Kisses .....A. Joyce.
Selection.—The Dollar Princess .....L. Fall.
Piccolo Solo.—The Lark's Festival .....Brewer.
La Serenata.—Der Engel Lird .....G. Braya.
Grand Scene.—Des Pourards .....Meyerbur.
Two Step.—Romance Topies .....N. Moret.
Selection.—The Geisha .....Jones.
March.—Carry on .....Hume.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Dr. Jeach J. S. Taraporewalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6.30 (S. T.), on "Goethe's Faust Part II." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

REPORTED THEFT.

Ladubai, a mill-hand residing at Love Lane, informed the Police that on Tuesday after she had returned from the mill, she found that she had missed the keys of her hut. She broke open her hut by force when she discovered that someone had stolen her ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 535 from it.

SEVERELY INJURED BY A KITSON LAMP CYLINDER.

A Hindu, named Govind Rama, aged twenty-one, was pumping the gas cylinder of a kitson lamp, on Tuesday, when the cylinder burst and Govind was injured by the top of the cylinder. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. He was suffering from concussion of the brain at the time, his nose was broken and three of his teeth had been knocked out.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and four deaths each from plague and small-pox were registered in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, Dongri, Bhuleshwar and the Harbour. The total mortality from all causes was 60, as compared with 97 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 104 of 1913. There were no cases of cholera on Tuesday. The total number of rats caught was 1,701, out of which 30 were found to be plague-stricken. A. Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B. Ward 16, C. Ward 8, D Ward 1, E. Ward 4, and F. and G. Wards nil.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association) completed on 24th May 1915 seventeen years of its existence, the Association having been founded on 24th May, 1898. The occasion was duly celebrated by the Mandal on the 22nd instant by holding at the Cama Bang a thanksgiving "Jashan" ceremony in the evening at 6 p.m. A dinner was subsequently held at the same place. Mr. D. E. Cimi, the Vice-President of the Association, proposed in loyal terms the toast of "The King and The Queen" which was duly honoured, all the members and guests including ladies standing at the time. A few others spoke on the occasion and the singing of Indian music by some ladies brought the entertainment to a successful close.

BURIED UNDER RAILWAY SLEEPERS

At Wari Bunder, on Tuesday afternoon, a party of nine coolies was engaged in removing railway sleepers from a stack. The stack suddenly gave way and the whole lot of sleepers fell on the labourers. Seven of them moved out safely in time, but the other two were severely injured. One of these named Keshav Kanoo, was buried in the stack. He was promptly extricated, but died after a few minutes. The second labourer, named Genoo Nana, sustained injuries on his left foot. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and sent home.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Keshav yesterday morning at the Morgue, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death

DANGERS OF SLEEPING ON THE ROAD

Luxmon [illegible] and Dowlat Baboo, aged twenty-four and fourteen respectively, Hindu by caste were sleeping on the road in front of their House at Khetwadi on Wednesday morning, when they were trodden on by a buffalo that ran down the road. They were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where Luxmon, who had received a slight injury to his left eye, was treated and sent home. Dowlat received some injuries on the chest, and as these were rather serious he was detained in the Hospital, for further treatment.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The New Programme at the Royal Opera House should attract crowded audiences. Roshanara has been persuaded to repeat the Burmese, Marwari and Snake Dances besides the latest Society Dances in which she will be assisted by Mr. Henry de Bray. As Roshanara appears for the last time in Bombay on Saturday, theatre-goers have the opportunity of seeing this famous dancer in some of the Indian Dances which have proved such sensational successes in Europe and America. On the conclusion of her Indian Tour Roshanara sails for London, where she will appear for a short time before leaving for the United States. In America among other places she will visit San Fransisco and there appear in a sensational Cinema Drama—"The Pearl of the Orient."

Besides Roshanara two new artistes Miss Aurrey Sancroft from the Globe Theatre, London and Mr. Reginald Montague will present to-night an amusing sketch "Amateur Theatricals."

Mrs. Gladys Gaylord will sing the "Bell Song" from Lakme and "Caro Nome" from Rigoletto as also "Plumstones" a dainty song which she renders very effectively.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

"SURPRISE GALA NIGHT.

The Management of the Palace of Varieties announce a surprise gala performance for to-night when they will present two exclusive features entitled "The Capture of the Kaiser" and the "Defeat of the Crown Prince's Army by Lt. Pimpernell" and "In Honour of Belgium." The first of these deals with what might probably be the result of the present war and which the world at large is eagerly waiting to see fulfilled. The idea is ingeniously worked out, while in the other "In Honour of Belgium" we come face to face with facts of what has been going on in Belgium since its invasion by the Huns. The plot shortly told centres round a Belgium girl who falls a victim to the atrocities of the barbarians. How an Englishman's attempt to release the girl is frustrated and in the final scene some pathetic situations are worked up. This is a film which is worth seeing, as it is calculated to inspire patriotism and open our eyes to what depths the "Kultur" Germans have fallen since the outbreak of the present war. In addition to the latest weekly war and topical Gazette, a huge vaudeville bill is to be presented by all the artistes who took part in the Patriotic Pierrots show, but this time they will only present gems from their former productions. By special public request selected items from "The Cowboy's Joy Night" will be presented.

A PREFERENCE TO THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR COUNTRY.

An employers' pledge has been initiated by the "Daily Telegraph" and signed by many firms, by the terms of which all employers accepting it declare that, "when filling up positions after the war, we intend to give preference to those who have served their country under arms, or in making munitions of war." It has been heartily approved by the King.

"Those who are now devoting their lives for our safety and honour number such a host as no man ever dreamed of seeing raised among us by voluntary enlistment," says the "Telegraph." "The man who has fought for his country will never again in our time be a comparatively rare sort of Briton. He will be everywhere, and there will, fortunately, be no forgetting him henceforward. We shall be kept in mind of our obligation; and what an obligation! In remembering the soldier, never let us forget what it meant to be a soldier in the Great War."

Lieutenant H. Bailey, No. 2 Ammunition Column, died at Rawalpindi on 24th instant of heart failure.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. D-18

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain I. Watkins, Monmouths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant A. Trewby, Engineers.
Lieutenant E. C. M. Crosse, Leicesters.
Lieutenant W. Sheay, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. W. H. Scott, Worcesters.
Lieutenant J. A. MacMahon, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant W. Johnson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. Broome-White, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant L. A. Paterson, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant D. MacI. Ferguson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant D. F. Humphreys.

LONDON, May 24.

WOUNDED.

Major L. Bucknill, Artillery.
Major R. Haymes, Artillery.
Major C. W. Scott, Artillery.
Major H. B. Holmes, Irish Fusiliers.
Major H. D. Barnes, Seventh Londons.
Major G. F. H. Dickson, Staff.
Captain A. L. Ashwell, Sherwoods.
Captain H. J. Coles, Sherwoods.
Captain M. Wemyss, Horse Guards
Captain J. D. Byrne, Artillery.
Captain J. Garnier, West Surreys.
Captain M. Lloyd-Mostyn, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain G. Stacpoole, South Staffords.
Lieutenant L. S. Davidson, Gordons.
Lieutenant P. Duguid, Gordons.
Lieutenant W. J. Graham, Gordons.
Lieutenant W. Kelsey-Fry, Medicals.
Lieutenant W. A. Stewart, Medicals.
Lieutenant J. Bourdillon, Engineers.
Lieutenant W. Youngbottom, Liverpools.
Lieutenant F. Loly, East Surreys.
Lieutenant T. P. Croysdale, 8th Londons.
Lieutenant P. Bentley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. E. Lawrence, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant C. Hammerton, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant F. R. P. Curry, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant F. Good, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. Worlock, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. T. Holmes, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant H. O'N. Segrave, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant A. Stehn, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant H. Chapman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Farren, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. B. Savage, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. H. Duckworth, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Hamblin, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Blair, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. Brenner, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant F. Burkitt, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant J. B. Coates, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant S. F. Johnson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant G. Lindsay, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. N. Davis, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant E. Taglis, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant G. Giles, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant J. Thomson, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Cochrane, 8th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant M. C. Lawrence, 8th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant S. C. Bostock, First Life Guards.
Second-Lieutenant T. Dodington, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. Grindel, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Hope, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieutenant R. A. Orlebar, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant E. Parker, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant C. Pease, Irish Guards.
Chaplains Department.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant E. Fish, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. Wookey, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain C. Grover, Royal Lancasters.

MISSING.

Captain G. M. Smith, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Dodwell, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant W. Nippern, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant C. R. Blackett, Shropshire Light Infantry.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Stewart, Third Dragoon Guards, not Captain P. D. Stewart, Third Dragoon Guards.

LONDON, May 26.

KILLED.

Major P. C. L. Routledge, South Staffordshires.
Captain A. W. Gaussen, Highland L. I.
Captain R. B. Trotter, Camerons.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The following are the names of officers in the 126th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. O. B. Macausland (unattached list Indian Army), 1st Royal Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Robins (unattached list Indian Army), 1st South Staffordshire Regiment.
Lieut. A. H. Mankelow, 1st-39th Garhwals.
Captain J. T. C. Wilcox, 2nd-39th Garhwals.
Second-Lieut. S. G. Fry, (I.A.R.O.), 1st-1st Gurkhas.
Capt. H. H. Grigg, 1st-3rd Gurkhas.
Lieut. A. A. Neyland, 2nd-5th Gurkhas.
Major J. Woods, Indian Medical Service.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. S. Gamble, (believed killed), 7th East Lancashire (attached 1st-1st Gurkhas.)
Second-Lieut. C. C. Nott-Bower (I.A.R.O.), 2nd-3rd Gurkhas.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E. G. Hodgson, 40th Pathans.
Capt. F. C. Waterfield, 4th Sikhs

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. H. T. De La Motte (unattached list Indian Army), 2nd Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Miller Hallett, 3rd Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. P. Sutcliffe, 13th Worcestershires. (attached 1st-1st Gurkhas).
Lieut. T. M. Dickinson, 16th Cavalry.
Lieut. F. A. Manzies, (I.A.R.O.), 21st-3rd Company Sappers.
Capt. E. J. Burdett, 11th Rajputs.
Lieut. G. S. Rogers, 1st-39th Garhwals.
Lieut. F. H. Mardall, 41st Dogras.

Fifth list from the Mediterranean Force:—

KILLED.

Major W. L. Maxwell, 127th Baluchis.

WOUNDED.

Capt. G. B. B. Trenchard R.A., 21st Mountain Battery.
Subadar Sobha Singh, 45th Rattrays Sikhs.
Jemadar Gainda Singh, 89th Punjabis.
Jemadar Kharka Bahadur Ranna, 1st-8th Gurkhas.

A public meeting is contemplated for an early date to urge the Government to intern all enemy subjects still in Bangalore and the Mysore State. The initiative will probably be taken by the local Ratepayers' Association.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D-13

EMPIRE DAY AT MATHERAN

PRAYERS FOR VICTORY TO BRITISH ARMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 25.

The anniversary of the temple of Shri Mahadeo, a function, which has been observed here both by its residents and visitors with great festivities for upwards of last twenty years, has been associated by its owner and organiser, the late Mr. Jagmohandas Shamaldas, with the celebration of the Empire Day. The deceased gentleman took a deep interest in the affairs of this temple and a small Dharmalaya erected in memory of his wife Manibai.

Under the auspices of the Managing Committee of the above temple, a social gathering of students and Hindoo visitors on the Hill was held yesterday morning. Amongst those present were Sir and Lady Jagmohandas Vurjeevandas, the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rao Bahadur Ragunathji N. Tatya and Rao Saheb Purshotam Odhavji, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Indore.

At the outset of the proceedings Sir Jagmohandas Vurjeevandas was duly elected to preside over the meeting. A prize distribution to the students of the Anglo-Vernacular School, by Lady Jagmohandas, followed immediately after a brief opening speech by the President.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh then moved the following resolution:—

"At the annual celebration of the Empire Day which is observed by holding festivities and Palkhi procession at Shri Shiva Temple and distribution of prizes to the girls and boys of the local School, we the residents of, and visitors to the Hill, pray the Almighty to grant complete victory and success to the armies of the British Empire and its Allies, who have championed the cause of small nationalities and have been making so many sacrifices for upholding international righteousness and honesty, and to accord stability and permanence to the connection of England and India."

In moving this resolution, Mr. Parekh compared the huge war of the Pandavas and Kauravas, portrayed in vivid and thrilling colours in the Mahabharata, and voiced the sentiments of the whole assembly when the expressed a fervent prayer to God that the British Government who have been obliged to enter into this war merely for the cause of justice and truth may achieve a noble and deserving victory.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, in seconding the resolution, said that the present war was being dreaded by them. The mighty German power was eagerly awaiting the chance of devouring small nationalities and depriving them thereby of their independence. Its ambition thus was to acquire world-dominion by crippling the powers of minor States and maintaining in their stead its own autocratic rule. But these dangerous politics and breach of international law and morality received a serious opposition at the hands of these just and benign British Government, who always stood up for justice and righteousness. The wisdom and uprightness of its policy could best be guaged by the unsolicited offer of help received from every portion of the Empire. They felt proud to say that India, in her turn, had not been behind any other State in the contribution of men, money, or war material. They would pray to the Almighty that complete victory should attend the arms of Britain and her Allies, so that they may be enabled to vindicate before the eyes of the civilized world the principle of truth.

The resolution was then adopted by the meeting unanimously, the audience remaining standing for a time.

The Chairman was then authorized to forward a copy of the resolution by telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of the National Anthem by the students terminated the proceedings.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Kaiser's Friends.

The "Madras Mail":—Any lull in war news may be best filled by enquiry into the Anglo-German or pro-German cliques which survive and will later on be active in suggesting a weak settlement. We take an opportunity of asking what has happened to the gentlemen who in 1913 organised celebrations of the Kaiser's Jubilee in London. Some were German subjects and thus quite legitimately able to indulge in patriotic demonstrations. But the Vice-Presidents of the Imperial German Jubilee Fund included Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Carl Meyer, both naturalised British subjects of German blood. The objects of the Fund were to enable Germans in England to exhibit "their love of the Fatherland and their respectful attachment to the personage who stands at the head of it," the Kaiser. What were Sir Edgar and Sir Carl doing on the organising body? Their presence was not compatible with their duty to their new Fatherland. Having ceased to be Germans, the Kaiser's Jubilee was surely nothing to them. Why were they there? These are the questions that agreeably occupy our leisure when there is a lull in the stream of war telegrams.

Hopes Deferred.

The "Tribune":—Ever since Lord Morley accepted as the basis of new reforms, the principle of popular association with the Government in all its details, India has been cherishing a hope the fulfilment of which must be the chief aim of the future rulers. So far we have only had an ineffectual struggle with indifferent results with the reactionary elements and there are far serious problems whose solution imperatively requires liberal statesmanship which brings into play both official obedience and popular co-operation. There are problems like education, and questions of securing equality of treatment at home and abroad which cannot be solved by mediocrities. India, it must be recognised, is the most substantial unit of the British Empire and the many millions of its subjects are a greater asset than any of the rest. It is therefore incumbent on the part of the Government to look to the real and permanent interests of India and secure the continued contentment and progress of Indians by sending here statesmen of the first rank as rulers and securing a measure of independence and representation, to the people.

The Defence Act in Punjab.

The "Punjabee":—The Commissioners forget, moreover, that the most effective way of preventing further crime would have been to have arrested the very persons who had already perpetrated crime and got them suitably punished. What the police did, on the view taken by the Commissioners, was to arrest whomsoever they were desired to arrest and, when they were put on their trial, either to tell to the court that there was no evidence against them or to fail to produce adequate evidence. Was this the procedure calculated to strike terror into the hearts of criminals, actual or potential? Undoubtedly the situation is now well in hand. But for this we are indebted not to the essentially faulty and radically indefensible method adopted by the police in the matter of investigation, but to the firmness shown by the higher authorities in strengthening the protective force. When the Defence Act was put on the statute book the existence of a state of lawlessness in the South-West Punjab was put forward as a justifying reason. We pointed out at the time that the question of dealing with the outbreak of lawlessness in the South-Western Punjab was essentially a police question, and whatever machinery might be set up for speedily punishing criminals, no one would be punished unless the police energetically and efficiently did their duty and this remark of ours has been abundantly justified.

A Political Obsession.

The "Bengalee":—Many cases of ordinary dacoities seem to be presumed to have a political origin, and this encourages the habitual criminals to commit many outrages with more or less impunity, for they know that suspicion will not fall on them but on the Babus who have been planning and plotting against the Government. This political obsession, we fear, prevents the authorities from taking the leaders of the people into their full confidence and accepting their help and co-operation for the prevention of these crimes. We have always held and have repeatedly said that the solution of this serious problem must come from trustful and free co-operation between the Government and the leaders of the people. But the authorities have not so far availed themselves of our counsels. They have failed to see that unless the present political obsession is removed, and the police are freed from the duty of perpetually hunting political suspects, and set to work for the detection and punishment of crimes in general this problem will never be solved. Unless and until this is done, the Government will never be able to adopt measures that will be both reasonable and effective, for the suppression of these crimes.

An Unjust Distinction.

"The "Leader":—It is both unjust and anomalous that the subject of an Indian state should be ineligible for the I. C. S. When Canadians and Australians and Africans and New Zealanders, who have shown and daily demonstrate that they have no excess of love or respect for India and her children, whose attitude towards and treatment of our countrymen is a standing insult to our race with its ancient civilization and noble culture,—when all of them are held entitled to rule over us, what is the propriety of the subjects of Indian states being penalised as they are? The existence of these states or principalities has been of the greatest moral and material benefit to the British Government of India as well as to the people of the country. The King of England and Emperor of India has no more faithful or devoted allies anywhere in the world. The highest offices in the gift of our ruling Maharajas and Rajas and Nawabs are freely opened to the people of British India. Madhava Rao and Seshadri Iyer, Rangacharlu and Seshiah Sastri would have passed away as obscure deputy collectors for the exercise of their talent for statesmanship. The sooner the unjust and unmeaning restriction against the subjects of States is abolished, the better it will be for all concerned.

SPORT AT HOME.

CRICKET TOPICS.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF AND BILLIARDS.

Quite a number of regiments in training in the London district have announced their attention of playing cricket during the summer, and desire to arrange matches for Saturday afternoons. It is in the regimental matches that most of the country players will find their only chance of getting a game. C. L. A. Wilkinson and C. P. Page are with the Artists, O.C. Bristowe is with the H.A.C., J. E. Raphael is with the Duke of Wellington's in Dorset, Douglas, the Essex captain, is with the 3rd Bedfordshire Regiment, K. L. Gibson with the Dragoon Guards Hayes and Sandham with the 1st Sportsman's Battalion, and C. M'Gahey with the 2nd Battalion. Until a few days ago Hitch, the Surrey fast bowler, was at Hornchurch, with the 1st Sportman's Battalion, but he has received his discharge for medical reasons. Many bowlers with a good county reputation have been treated with scant respect by batsmen in Saturday afternoon cricket, but Hitch had a happy faculty for finding the sticks, and this would have made him formidable, though he would probably have suffered in the slips. All the regiments mentioned are desirous of games.

Dudley Rippon, the young Bath and Somerset cricketer, who played regularly for his county last summer, was offered a commission in the Army Service Corps, which he has accepted. At the beginning of the year Rippon left journalism for a clerkship in the Army Audit Office at Salisbury.

The "London Gazette" has announced the promotion of Lieut. R. H. Spooner, of the Lincolnshires, to the rank of captain. All Lancashire cricketers will congratulate "Reggie" Spooner on getting his company.

Frank Field the good-tempered, humorous and volatile Warwickshire bowler, has obtained a good position at one of our public schools, having been appointed to assist F. C. Holland, the famous Surrey batsman, as coach at Oundle.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Cricket Club was held in London, Mr. H. D. Swan, chairman of the committee presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, Mr. Swan made a strong appeal to members to continue their subscriptions, and so enable the club to be carried on. County cricket was out of the question until after the war but the Leyton ground would be open for practice this season, and some club and ground matches would certainly be played. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, now with the colours, for the able way in which he captained the eleven last summer.

The report of the Marylebone Cricket Club, states that the club consists of 5,264 members, a decrease of 88. The anniversary dinner will not be held, and Lord Hawke has been invited to remain in office as president. A roll of honour of members who have fallen in the war will be prepared, and members are asked to co-operate. The fixtures arranged for Lord's have been cancelled, but the ground will be open for practice, and away matches with all the principal schools will be played.

The governor and committee of I. Zingari state that owing to the war no matches have been arranged for 1915, and that the annual general meetng for the consideration of the candidates for the club will not take place.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

As already announced the United States will be the centre of golf activity during the summer, as the war will stop all big play in England. Several British players are crossing the Atlantic for the purpose of taking part in the United States' Open Championship and other big fixtures. According to present arrangements, Harry Vardon and James Ray will repeat their 1913 trip, and, all being well, they will sail on May 15th. This will give them about three weeks for "tuning up" purposes before taking part in the American Open Championship at Baltusrol, New Jersey, Vardon and Ray may have other British golfers as company, there being talk of G. Duncan, C. H. Mayo, Ben Sayers, and Mr. J. S. Worthington (amateur) also visiting the United States. Should they all go, most home golfers will feel pretty confident that one of the cracks will bring the honour to this side of the Atlantic, so making up for the disappointment occasioned by the surprising victory of Mr. Francis Ouimet over Vardon and Ray two years ago.

BILLIARDS.

It was a decidedly smart performance on the part of Melbourne Inman to beat G. Gray in their level match of 18,000 up. He has only recently returned from a tour in Canada and the United States, and mixed billiards is hardly the best preparation for an important match. Gray easily beat Inman in their former match some years ago, playing with composite balls, so that the English champion has reason to feel satisfied with the result, particularly as Gray recently beat Stevenson.

When the men commenced the final day's play Inman held an advantage of 628 points so that Gray was by no means out of it. His prospects looked better still when he made a break of 312, and got within 250 of Inman, but a rally by the latter enabled him to finish the session with a lead of 410. With a player capable of making a break of a thousand, this was no winning lead, but Inman quickly drew further ahead in the evening, and with Gray out of touch, Inman finally won by 459 points. The margin was not much in a match of 18,000 up; but it was enough to give the Twickenham man the £200 in stakes.

Once more Inman has shown what a hard man he is to beat, and if Gray played below his usual form, it was partly due to Inman's safety tactics and generalship as a match player.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 27, 1915.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

There is so small a basis of information to go upon that it is impossible in India to judge how far the composition of the New Cabinet will satisfy public opinion in England. Thanks either to the operation of the Censorship or the inability of Reuter to cope with a difficult and complicated situation, we possess but the merest glimmerings of the real causes of a crisis, unprecedented in its nature in the political history of Great Britain, or the actual nature of the crisis itself. All that can be assumed with any safety or definiteness is that something occurred to cause the Prime Minister to feel that his Government could not be said to possess the confidence of the country in that full measure essential to the satisfactory conduct of the affairs of the nation at such a grave juncture. And that the conceived it, therefore, necessary to call to his aid the leaders of all other parties for the formation of a Cabinet, national in character, which would enable the views of each party in the country to be adequately represented in the supreme councils of the nation. So far as that is concerned, there can be no doubt, as we have said from the first, Mr. Asquith has acted with supreme wisdom and statesmanship. To our mind the formation of such a national government was called for in the beginning, when this struggle, on the prosecution of which the whole Empire is so determinedly bent, was first entered upon. But whatever may have been the views or desires of the Premier at that time, the leaders of the Opposition made it clear that they had no desire to accept such responsibility. They have now altered that attitude in the face of a situation which appears to have been produced, with that very object, by some of their followers and party organs.

THE CHANGES.

But the satisfaction with which the public may regard a national government is one thing; the feelings with which they will regard the composition of the Cabinet that has been now arranged is another. Three objects seem to have been held in view;—(1) the inclusion of the most prominent leaders of other parties in a due proportion; (2) the elimination, or the transference to other posts, of certain ministers who have been the special objects of criticism; (3) such a disposition of offices as will reassure the public that the one and only object with which the reconstruction has been carried out is the successful prosecution of the war on the basis of a national policy unaffected by party considerations. Thus, we find that the Cabinet now includes twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Labourite, and Lord Kitchener, who belongs to no party, while Mr. Redmond is not included by his own wish,—a matter for general regret. Lord Haldane, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Lucas, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Montagu and one or two others have gone out. Of these, the only one that matters is Lord Haldane. The reasons for his omission are well known. Lord Haldane has been an object of the most virulent criticism and attack, in spite of his great national services, on the ground that before the war he was too pro-German and helped to mislead the nation into the belief that Germany was to be trusted. Well, as to that posterity will judge, and it is hard to believe that posterity will condemn Lord Haldane so hardly for a mistake that was not unnatural and was made by most of his fellow countrymen, rather than recall with gratitude that, at least, he constructed a scheme of national defence which was of untold value when the crisis came. But we have no doubt that Lord Haldane was not unwilling to escape from an atmosphere that must have become extremely galling to a man of honour, and, on the contrary, has gladly, in the interests of national unity, surrendered his position to another. Mr. Churchill, as was expected, has left the Admiralty As to the real causes of this we are still in the dark, but none who have watched Mr. Churchill throughout his career or grasped the energy, strength and intellectuality of his character, will have any feeling but that of gratification that he remains a member of the Cabinet, though practically without a portfolio, and that the assistance of his powerful mind will be at the disposal of the Cabinet. None better than Mr. Balfour could have taken his place at the Admiralty. Few men enjoy in so high a degree the respect of the nation, regardless of party, and it is known that Mr. Balfour has been for years one of the most able members of the Committee of Imperial Defence; besides which, for some weeks past, he has been assisting Mr. Churchill at the Admiralty. The third chiefly important change is the transference of Mr. McKenna to the Exchequer and the creation of the new post of Minister of Muntions for Mr. Lloyd George. The rapid manufacture of munitions has become the supreme consideration of the war. It is the first and foremost national undertaking at the present juncture. The creation of a department to deal with its organisation and successful prosecution is a wise and eminently satisfactory step, and no one is better fitted than the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer to be placed at its head. As for Mr. McKenna, he is the most feeble of Liberal ministers, and it may be assumed that he is merely placed at the Exchequer to keep the seat warm for Mr. Lloyd George until the latter's return.

A SLIGHT TO INDIA.

For the rest there are two features of the new Cabinet which call for special comment. It is decidedly satisfactory that Lord Kitchener is not to be interfered with at the War Office, though he will be freed from the anxiety of the munitions problem. As regards the portfolios that have been allotted to the Unionist leaders, it is clear that the dispositions have been made more with a view of providing posts for the men, than of putting suitable men in the posts. That is not a matter of very much importance in a non-party Cabinet, and at a time when there is only one supreme work in hand and no new policies, departmental or general, to be inaugurated. But there will be a widespread feeling of disgust in this country that the India Office has been sacrificed to this consideration. It would have been easy to put Mr. Austen Chamberlain somewhere else. It is notable that Mr. Birrell,—one of the "Old Women" of the Cabinet,—has been left at the Irish Office. That has been done, we may assume, to assure the Irish that no suspicion of any change of policy will be permitted in the administration of their country. But no such assurance has been vouchsafed to India. We have the greatest respect for Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and we remember with gratitude his admirable and impartial chairmanship of the Currency Commission. But we cannot forget that he represents a party which holds views in regard to India, which if they were given practical expression in any sort of whole or piecemeal policy or act of administration, would provoke grave trouble in this country. And, though it may be that Mr. Chamberlain will endeavour to carry on the duties of the Secretary of State for India without any departure from the policy of the past few years, and will endeavour in the administration of his office, to divest himself of party predilections, we have to remember that he will be under certain reactionary influences and is accompanied into the Cabinet by a powerful colleague who has but recently dealt a blow at political progress in this country which has provoked very bitter resentment. Though we regard the convenience that has been made of the India Office as a slight to India, we are prepared to accept Mr. Chamberlain in good faith. But we warn him that any sign of deference or yielding on his part to the reactionary and hated influences to which we have referred, either by word or act, will gravely shock the loyalty of India, of which we have had recently so many surpassing expressions and proofs.

THE ALLIES, ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

Almost identically with the Session Extraordinary of the Italian Senate prior to the declaration of war with the Teutonic league, the Royal Council was convoked at Athens to study once more the Greek position in view of the action of the Government at Rome. In taking this course Greece illustrated at the earliest opportunity the fact that the intervention of Italy on the side of the Allies must make a profound impression one way or the other on the various Balkan States and, perhaps, precipitate their decision. It is impossible at this juncture to guage the exact pressure which the forces of King Victor Emmanuel, naval and military, will be able to bring to bear on the main theatres of war,—in the valley of the Yser, on the Russian frontier and in the passage of the Dardanelles. It may be that the fall of Constantinople will be hastened by the recent addition to the Entente and on this the question of Balkan action largely revolves. We mentioned in a leading article some time ago that since a section of the English press had adopted the propaganda of Constantinople for the Russians, Roumania's sympathies for the Allies had tended to moderate. It does not require a very detailed exposition of the Roumanian standpoint with regard to the Black Sea and the development of Roumanian trade to understand this. There are some Roumanians who, rather than see the key of the Straits pass into the hands of a formidable neighbour, would sacrifice their aspirations of the hegemony of the Dacian race across the Transylvanian frontier. Even the dunce-diplomacy of the Ballplatz, and certainly that of the Wilhelmstrasse, is capable of working on this aspect of the Roumanian case and it may be that, by dangling the Constantinople bogey, now accentuated by the intervention of Italy on the Allies' side, Austria's hold on the pro-neutrality party in Bucharest will be strengthened, at least temporarily. It is, of course, not known what was the nature of General Paget's mission to King Ferdinand or what have been the negotiations between the Entente and Roumania, but it is evident that the time has arrived when some definite diplomatic move should be made in order to shift the Cabinet on the lower Danube from its anomalous rôle. It is only natural that Roumania should be inclined to minimise the value of any territorial concession or acquisition, so long as that is not accompanied by a definite assurance that her maritime intercourse with the outer world is not to be overshadowed by the preponderating bulk of a neighbour, beside whom her own stature is Liliputian. It is no use disguising the fact that the question of the wardenship of the Hellespont has caused serious misgivings in the Balkans, where, as a natural result of their experiences, the psychology of its peoples is tinged to almost an exaggerated degree with racial suspicions and jealousies. Roumania is separated entirely from the Latins with whom alone she has any sense of defined kinship and she is deeply conscious of her isolation, plus her undeniable superiority both moral, intellectual and material over her smaller neighbours. She lives and has lived in fear of a Slavonic hegemony, which, be it based on just grounds or those of sheer nerves, she regards as inevitable, if Slavonic domination on the Black Sea is further emphasised. We, who are the allies of Russia, who are sensible of her just aspirations and grateful for her enormous sacrifices in our mutual cause, can and do believe in her good faith for the future, but it is surely too much on our part to expect that others, who are not fighting in our common cause, should share our optimistic views. We must bear in mind that, unhappily, memories linger and that the political ideals of our northern friends have in the past been of a nature calculated to cause serious concern to those who are not, like ourselves, convinced of their having been replaced by theories more consistent with modern policy. Our limp policy in the New East is perhaps the only blot on the able direction of British diplomacy by Sir Edward Grey, but it is still not too late to adopt a less vague and mysterious attitude towards the future of those peoples whose frontiers are convergent on those of Russia and the waters of the Black Sea. The Chancelleries have always plumed themselves on the *insouciance* with which they regard the press. Unhappily this treatment is not reciprocal and so long as papers like the "Spectator" are allowed to let their pens run away with their heads, it is surely essential for Whitehall to counteract the unhappy effects by the exposition of an attitude which has nothing in common with the jingoism of Waterloo Place. In some quarters it seems to have been overlooked that all questions appertaining to the Black Sea and outlet from it to the Mediterranean, concern not one but four countries, and that the preference for the claims of one, as opposed to those of the other three, is in direct contravention to those principles for which this war is being waged.

Notes of the Day.

One of the Cabinet Surprises.

Outside the general considerations that we have discussed in our leading article perhaps the greatest surprise of the New Cabinet is the appointment of Sir Stanley Buckmaster to the Lord Chancellorship. We imagine that this is the first time that a Solicitor-General has gone to the Woolsack over the head of the Attorney-General, though there might have been a precedent for this if Lord Halsbury had not stood in Sir Edward Clarke's way in 1895. The natural assumption is that Sir John Simon is more enamoured of a political career than legal ambition and himself elected to go to the Home Office, the post in which so many great political lawyers in the past,—Mr. Asquith included,—have begun their Cabinet career; though this does not strictly apply to Sir John Simon as he has been a member of the Cabinet since he succeeded Sir Rufus Isaacs. Sir John Simon only entered the House of Commons in 1906 when he won a sensational victory in the Walthamstow Division of Essex. He was born in 1873, called to the Bar in 1899 became a K.C. in 1908, Solicitor-General in 1910 and Attorney-General, with a seat in the Cabinet, three years later. He now becomes Home Secretary at the age of 42. Mr. Asquith was two years younger when he became Home Secretary. Sir John Simon has ceased to create records.

The New Lord Chancellor.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster, the new Lord Chancellor, is far senior in years to Sir John Simon who was until now his senior in office. Sir Stanley was born in 1861. He was called to the Bar in 1884 and did not take silk till 18 years later. As a member of the House of Commons he also began his career in 1906, having been first returned for Cambridge. He lost his seat in 1910, however, and was out of the House for a year, coming back as member for the Keighley Division of Yorkshire in 1911. He became Solicitor-General in 1913 when Sir Rufus Isaacs became Lord Chief Justice and Sir John Simon succeeded him as Attorney-General. A remarkable fact in connection with the appointment of a new Lord Chancellor is that there are now no less than three ex-Lord Chancellors in the House of Lords, which, we believe, is unprecedented. These are the veteran Lord Halsbury, now in his ninetieth year, who has sat on the Woolsack in four administrations and altogether for a combined period of nearly eighteen years; Lord Loreburn who was Lord Chancellor from 1906 to 1912, and Lord Haldane who succeeded him.

The Griffins.

Only five members of the new Cabinet have not held Cabinet office before. These are Sir Stanley Buckmaster,—by the way Sir Stanley Buckmaster's connection with the censorship has not been of a character to make his promotion highly popular,—Sir Edward Carson,—who has been, however, both Solicitor-General and Attorney-General but never in the Cabinet, Mr. Henderson, the Labour Leader, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Bonar Law. The fact, as far as the last named is concerned, is remarkable, as Mr. Law is probably the first Leader of the Opposition, who has made his first entry into the Cabinet after his election to the former office. Mr. Law entered Parliament in 1900 at the age of 44 after a strenuous commercial career, and quickly came to the front as one of the most able spokesmen of the Tariff Reform party. For this reason he was taken into the Government two years later, when Mr. Balfour reconstructed his ministry and brought in some of the younger Tariff Reformers as a compensation to their party for the sacrifice of the leader. Mr. Bonar Law probably had the surprise of his life when he was elected to succeed Mr. Balfour as leader of the Unionists in 1911; but as an extraordinary development in his career, that is surpassed by the remarkable fact that his first Cabinet office should be under the Premiership of Mr. Asquith.

Effects of the War on Trade.

The two busiest months of the year in our foreign trade are April and May. The tide of the imports and exports of merchandise is then at its high water mark. The trade and navigation return for April last, just published, tells us what effect the war has had on this busy month of 1915-16. The recorded trade was as follows:—

	In Crores Rs.		
	1914-15	1915-16	Decrease.
Imports	14.49	9.27	5.22
Exports	20.41	12.21	8.20

Thus there was a total decline of 13.42 crores in a single month! But so far as to merchandise only. We have to take into account the net imports of gold and silver.

	In Crores Rs.		
	1914-15	1915-16	Decrease.
Gold	0.44	1.90	0.46
Silver	0.70	1.09	0.39

The decrease is 0.85 crores rupees. The total decrease in merchandise and treasure, therefore, amount to 14.27 crores! There is the considerable fall of 39 per cent. and we have yet to take into account the trade of the current month.

Decrease in Imports.

In the imports of merchandise there is a material decrease in manufactured commodities of 5.16 crores rupees. Yarn and piecegoods fell from 5.46 to 3.09 crore rupees. Here was a diminution of 2.37 crore rupees. Metals declined to the extent of 88 lakhs, railway plant by 42 lakhs, and machinery by 40 lakhs. In exports, rice and wheat fell off from 3.48 to 2.11 crores or a decrease of 1.37 crores. Raw materials, chiefly cotton and jute, show a decrease of 5.83 crores. Here are the figures for cotton and jute.

	1914-15	1915-16
Cotton, Cwts Lakhs	13.08	9.77
Cotton, Value Crores	4.87	2.29
Jute, Tons	42000	44000
Jute, Value Crore Rs.	1.65	0.95

Seeds have also declined from 2.43 to 0.61 crores. Thus, the full economic effects of the war on our trade, as seen at one of our two busiest months, is heavy indeed.

India at the Panama Exposition.

While it is a matter for regret that India, like Great Britain, will not be officially represented at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in August next and will thus have lost a great opportunity, it is interesting to learn that the Hindustan Association of America, representing the Indian student community and others resident in the States, is arranging to bring India and her conditions into prominent notice at the Exposition. Hundreds of congresses and conventions have been organised at the Panama Fair, all seeking to push to the front the commercial goods, as well as the intellectual, social and other aims of the various nations and institutions participating therein. The Hindustan Association has arranged for an International Hindustanee Students' Convention to meet in the Festival Hall of the Exposition at San Francisco on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August. There will be nine sessions of the Convention, and more than thirty addresses have been arranged on subjects of vital importance pertaining to the present day conditions of India and her people. One session will be set apart for a social gathering to be convened in the Exposition grounds, to which some of the eminent and representative persons of other nationalities will be especially invited. Those interested in the Convention and wishing to correspond may communicate with Mr. V. P. Iyer, Secretary, International Hindustanee Students' Convention, Box 455, Berkeley, California, U. S.

Official and Personal.

A reception was held on Monday night at the Residency, Panchmarhi, when the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces invested the Hon. Colonel Dennys, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Mr. Hill, Chief Conservator of Forests, with C.I.E. The Police Medal was presented to Mr. Spence, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

The whole staff of the engineering department—lecturers, assistants demonstrators, and workmen—in the laboratory at Glasgow University has offered its services to the military authorities.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

INVASION OF AUSTRIA

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

THE NEW CABINET.

SEPARATE PEACE OVERTURES TO RUSSIA

A communiqué from Rome states the Italian forces advanced everywhere along the frontier in the region of Friuli into the enemy's territory, encountering feeble resistance. Various places were occupied, the enemy retreating burning houses and destroying bridges. Count Cadorna, the Italian Generalissimo, has started for the front.

A later communiqué says that on the Trentino frontier the Italians have advanced two to four miles, occupying passes and heights. They occupied all the frontier passes in Cadore. Italian columns on the Trieste front continue to advance successfully and the Italian offensive in order to reach the lower Isonzno, continues everywhere. The enemy is retiring and destroying bridges.

The formation of the new Cabinet has been announced. A Ministry of Munitions has been created and Mr. Lloyd George, during the temporary direction of this department, vacates the Exchequer. Lord Crewe has become President of the Council and Mr. Austen Chamberlain has taken his place at the India Office. Mr. Balfour has gone to the Admiralty.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he thought the entry of Italy would very much shorten the war. He significantly pointed out that there had been attempts to make separate peace with Russia, not only by Austria. Such peace was absolutely impossible.

Italy's intervention in the war has had a marked effect on the attitude of Germany towards the American Note, which is now much more conciliatory.

The American steamer Nebraskan of 4,000 tons has been torpodoed. The crew were taken off in boats standing by.

North of Arras French attacks on Tuesday realised important progress.

Field-Marshal French reports that some portions of the British line east of Ypres were lost owing to the enemy's attack with gas and have not yet been recovered.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that the desperate battle in Galicia was renewed on Monday on both banks of the San.

artillery

ITALY INVADES AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

THE NEW CABINET.

MINISTER OF MUNITIONS CREATED.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 25.

The Press Bureau announces that the Premier has decided to create a Ministry of Munitions and that Mr. Lloyd George, during the temporary direction of this department, will vacate the Exchequer. It is understood that Mr. Henderson will then assist Government on labour questions especially arising out of the war.

The Press Bureau also announces that the King has approved of the following Cabinet:—

Mr. ASQUITH, Premier and First Lord of Treasury.
Lord LANSDOWNE, Minister without Portfolio.
Sir STANLEY BUCKMASTER, Lord Chancellor.
Lord CREWE, President of Council.
Lord CURZON, Lord Privy Seal.
Mr. McKENNA, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir JOHN SIMON, Home Secretary.
Sir EDWARD GREY, Foreign Secretary.
Mr. BONAR LAW, Colonial Secretary.
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary for India.
Lord KITCHENER, Secretary for War.
Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE, Minister of Munitions.
Mr. BALFOUR, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. RUNCIMAN, President of the Board of Trade.
Mr. LONG, President of the Local Government Board.
Mr. CHURCHILL, Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster.
Mr. BIRRELL, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Mr. McKINNON WOOD, Secretary for Scotland.
Lord SELBORNE, President, Board of Agriculture.
Mr. HARCOURT, First Commissioner of Works.
Mr. HENDERSON, President, Board of Education.
Sir EDWARD CARSON, Attorney-General.

Mr. Redmond was offered a place but was unable to accept.

NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, May 26.

A meeting of the Nationalist Party in Dublin approved Mr. Redmond's refusal to accept office as it was convinced that the old Irish policy of independence should be continued till the Irish Government actually controlled every inch of Irish soil.

A resolution was adopted accerting Mr. Asquith's declaration that the reconstruction of the Ministry is solely for the purpose of the war and assuring him of the hearty co operation of the Nationalists.

LORD HALDANE HONOURED

ORDER OF MERIT CONFERRED.

LONDON, May 26.

The King has conferred the Order of Merit on Lord Haldane.

The former Cabinet was constituted as follows:—

Premier	Mr. Asquith.
Lord Chancellor	Viscount Haldane.
President of Council	Earl Beauchamp.
Lord Privy Council	Lord Crewe.
Home Secretary	Mr. Mckenna.
Foreign Secretary	Sir Edward Grey.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Harcourt.
Secretary for War	Lord Kitchener.
Secretary for India	Lord Crewe.
First Lord of Admiralty	Mr. Churchill.
President, Board of Trade	Mr. Runciman.
President, Local Board	Mr. Herbert Samuel.
President, Board of Agriculture	Lord Lucas.
President, Board of Education	Mr. J. A. Pease.
Chancellor of the Duchy	Mr. Montagu.
Postmaster-General	Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Birrell.
First Commissioner of Works	Lord Emmott.
Attorney-General	Sir John Simon.

Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Long, Mr. Henderson and Sir Edward Carson are the newcomers.

Lord Lansdowne has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1900-5, Secretary for War 1895-1900, Viceroy of India 1888-1893, Governor-General of Canada 1883-1888. His administration at the Foreign Office was conspicuous for the agreements with France and Japan.

Lord Curzon has been Under-Secretary of State for India 1891-1892, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1895-1898 and Viceroy of India 1898-1903.

Lord Selborne was Under-Secretary for Colonies from 1895 to 1900 and First Lord of the Admiralty from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 he succeeded Lord Milner as High Commissioner from which post he retired in 1910.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster was appointed Solicitor-General in October, 1913; has been the Director of the Press Bureau.

Mr. Balfour has been President of the Local Government Board 1885, Secretary for Scotland 1886, Chief Secretary for Ireland 1887-1891, First Lord of the Treasury 1891-1892 and 1895-1902 and Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal 1902-1906.

Mr. Bonar Law was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1902 to 1906 and has been the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1895-1900, Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-1902, Postmaster-General 1902-03, and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1903-1906. He was the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency.

Mr. Walter Long has been Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government Board, 1886-92, President of Board of Agriculture 1895-1900, President of Local Government Board 1900-1905 and Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1905-06.

Mr. Arthur Henderson succeeded Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as Leader of the Labour Party in August, 1914.

Sir Edward Carson was Solicitor-General in the last Unionist administration.

ITALY MAKES A GOOD START.

ENEMY'S TERRITORY INVADED

SEVERAL PLACES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 25.

A communiqué says:—On the frontier at Carnea Austrian artillery bombarded our positions unsuccessfully. Our artillery then cannonaded the enemy's gun positions.

We advanced everywhere along the frontier in the region of Friuli into the enemy's territory, encountering feeble resistance.

We occupied Caporetta, Cormons, Versa, Ceroignano, Terzo and the Heights between Indrio and Isonzo.

The enemy retreated, destroying bridges and burning houses.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED ALPINE TROOPS CAPTURED.

LONDON, May 26.

A message to "The Times" from Campozologna says that an action took place on the 24th instant at Coldeltonale, twenty miles east of Tirano.

The Italians repulsed the Austrians who had apparently entered Italy, and captured several hundred Austrian Alpine troops.

FRONTIER PASSES OCCUPIED

ADVANCE ON TRIESTE.

LONDON, May 26.

A communiqué from the Trentino frontier says the Italians advanced two to four miles, occupying passes and heights and taking some prisoners.

We occupied all the frontier passes in Cadore.

The Austrian medium artillery cannonaded abortively.

We stormed with the bayonet the Valimfero Pass.

Italian columns on the Trieste front continued to advance successfully and consolidated the positions on the heights.

The Austrian artillery perpetrated another useless bombardment.

Our offensive, in order to reach the lower Isonzno, continues everywhere.

The enemy is retiring and destroying bridges.

ITALIAN GENERALISSIMO STARTS FOR THE FRONT

ROME, May 24.

Count Cadorna, the Italian Generalissimo, started at midnight for the front. The Duke of Aosta and other Savoy Princes are preparing to join the army.

ENEMY'S TROOPS BADLY EQUIPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable dated London, May 25 says:—

Telegrams indicate a concentration of troops in the valley of the Adige river on both the Rivoli and Trent sides of the frontier. The heaviest German artillery is reported there. Italian outposts were shelled yesterday but did not reply.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent on the Italian frontier is informed that the enemy's troops thereabouts are without military value and badly equipped. The enemy will need to draw men from other fronts.

EFFECT OF ITALIAN INTERVENTION.

AMERICA'S LUSITANIA NOTE.

GERMANY MORE CONCILIATORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, May 25.

Italy's joining the Allies has caused a marked change in the attitude of Germany towards the American Note.

Germany has now asked for delay before replying and it is understood that she is willing to grant concessions in order to conciliate the United States and avoid trouble.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

CREW TAKEN IN BOATS.

LONDON, May 26.

The American steamer Nebraskan, of four thousand tons, from Liverpool, was torpedoed off Browhead this morning.

She wirelessed for help.

The crew were taken off in boats standing by.

The weather was calm.

GERMANY'S RETALIATIVE MEASURE.

OFFICERS ON SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

LONDON, May 24.

The Foreign Office has been informed that the thirty-nine British officers imprisoned in Germany in retaliation for the treatment of submarine prisoners in England have been placed on soldiers' rations.

ITALY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

GOVERNMENT'S PRECAUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26

Information of considerable interest as pointing to the thoroughness with which Italy has prepared for the war upon which she has now embarked, is afforded by facts made available through the Department of Statistics.

It seems that the Italian Government have passed a decree regarding the standardisation of bread by which the gain to the country's grain supplies in respect of all the white bread baked, is approximately ten per cent. the only kind of bread which may be baked is a loaf made from wheat meal which has been sifted until 80 per cent. has passed and only 20 per cent. is left behind. Hitherto it has been the custom to sift the meal until about 74 or at most 75 per cent. has fallen through the sieve leaving 25 to 26 per cent. to be used as food for horses and other animals. The loaf shall not weigh more than 500 grams or about 17½ of the grain on every quintal (220 lbs.) of dry meal and will be from 5 to 6 kilograms (11 to 13 lbs.) representing about 10 kilos (22 lbs.) in actual bread. The Decree (quoted in extenso in the journal of the Italian Labour Department) makes special provisions for the making of bread for use in hospitals or for invalids in respect of whom medical certificates are issued.

The British Ambassador at Rome in a despatch to the Foreign Office states that the new measure is not in any way a severe one but rather one of precaution to ensure that the country will have a sufficient store of grain until, the next harvest. It may be noted that the Italian wheat crop is this year a full average materially in excess of last year's provided that climatic conditions continue normal. The acreage is 12,350,000 acres which is five per cent. above the area of 1913-14. The imports of wheat from abroad in spite of the war were 998,000 tons in 1914 as compared with 1,778,000 tons in 1913. In this connection it is of interest to note that the import duty of 7.50 lire per quintal (220 lbs.) was reduced to 3 lire per quintal and from 1st February 1915 totally suspended just as in the case of France which likewise suspended with effect from 5th August 1914 its import duty of 7 francs per quintal on foreign wheat.

LORD FISHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

A "Pioneer" cable from London states:—It is now generally believd that Lord Fisher will not resume the position of First Sea Lord. Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson who is officiating may be confirmed, or Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson may possibly be appointed.

ATTACKS IN ARRAS REGION.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS

LARGE ENEMY WORK CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 26.

The evening communiqué says: North of Arras our attacks to-day realised important progress.

We captured the salient of a large enemy work and stormed another work north-west of Angres.

We carried a trench one kilometre long further south, to the east of the Aix-Noulette-Souchez road.

ENEMY'S GAS ATTACKS.

PORTIONS OF BRITISH LINE LOST,

LONDON, May 26.

Field-Marshal French reports that some portions of our line east of Ypres were lost owing to the enemy's attack with gas and have not yet been recovered.

The amount of gas used was greatest hitherto.

It was emitted from cylinders for 4½ hours over a front of five miles.

Simultaneously our line was bombarded with asphyxiating shells, and the gas cloud in some places was forty feet high.

Portions of our line remained intact throughout, and our men demonstrated that with due precautions this form of attack can be defeated.

LONDON, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The British have now lost no ground despite the gas attack in the region of Ypres.

The news of Italy's joining the Allies has been received with intense enthusiasm throughout the Army.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, May 25.

A communique says:—We stopped short a German attack on the Langemarck-Ypres road.

We repulsed two German attacks northward of Ablain and four northward of Neuville, the latter by our artillery.

The enemy's losses were heavy.

RELAXATION BETWEEN THE FIGHTS.

INDIAN TROOPERS ENJOY A GAME OF FOOTBALL.

LONDON, May 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that a football match on May 22nd between the Third Skinner's Horse and Eighteenth Bengal Lancers amidst the thunder of guns a few miles off excited keen interest.

Officers and men played and the Indian forces among the spectators applauded keenly. The Indian troopers displayed remarkable aptitude at the game.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegram:—

PRZEMYSL.—A fortress in Galicia, 55 miles West of Lemberg.

JAROSLAV.—Ten miles north of Przemysl.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

NEUVILLE.—Five miles north of Arras.

ABLAIN.—Eight miles north-west of Arras.

ARRAS.—Twenty-three miles north-west of Cambrai.

CADORE.—A town of Venetian Lombardy 24 miles N. N. E. of Belluno.

CAPORETTO.—A town of Austria, in the province of Trieste, 20 miles north of Gorizia.

CORMONO.—An Austrian town in the Gov. of Trieste, 7 miles West of Gorizia.

TIRANO.—A town of the Gov. of Milan, E. N. E. of Sondrio.

FRIUEL.—In the Gov. of Venice.

INDRIO AND ISONZO.—Two rivers of Illyria flowing into the gulf of Trieste.

FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

REPEATED ENEMY ATTACKS SCATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 26.

It is officially announced that the desperate battle in Galicia was renewed on the 24th instant on both banks of the San and in front of Jaroslav and Przemysl.

Repeated enemy attacks in front of Gussakuve and Krukenitz were scattered by our artillery.

GERMAN TACTICS IN GALICIA

KAISER DEEPLY DEJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The Petrograd correspondents are all dwelling on the wedge-like character of the German attack in Galicia indicated on the 13th instant. A belief prevails that it has been found impossible to keep such a force on such a narrow front fully supplied.

The "Daily News" Petrograd correspondent stats that the Kaiser went westward in the deepest dejection.

General von Hindenburg warned him that the plan for a terrific blow on a short front was good on paper but the Russians were likely to frustrate and entangle the troops for weeks. All German reserves are now going to Southern Poland to resist the Russian advance.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that the Galician wedge is sending divisions across the Vistula. The Russians are advancing between the Vistula and the San and the Germans on the right bank of th San are believed at Petrograd to be endangered.

WAR LIKELY TO BE SHORTENED.

SEPARATE PEACE OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 25.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, M. Sazonoff said he thought that the entry of Italy would very much shorten the war.

He significantly pointed out that there had been attempts to make separate peace with Russia, not only by Austria. The attempts had failed. Such peace was absolutely impossible.

CARLISLE RAILWAY SMASH.

SIGNALMAN'S TRAGIC ADMISSION.

LOSDON, May 25.

At the inquiry into the Carlisle train accident, the signalman, referring to the local train which was switched on to the track on, which the troop train was running and left there, tragically admitted:—"I quite forgot."

CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 24.

To-day's lists of casualties contain the names of eight Canadians killed and thirty-three wounded, four missing and four suffering from gas poisoning.

The Mediterranean lists contain sixty Australians killed and twenty-two wounded.

DYE STUFFS FROM GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The Board of Trade have decided to revoke the existing licenses for importation of dye stuffs of enemy origin, and to refuse to issue any further licenses as attempts are being made by German authorities to secure in return for dye stuffs commodities of military value of which there is a shortage in Germany.

CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY SIGNED.

PETROGRAD, May 25.

The Chino-Japanese Treaty has been signed.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE G.O.M,

Queen Alexandra has sent this curiously worded letter to Mrs. Drew, the aunt of the late W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P.

"I am so grieved to hear of the sad death of your dear nephew, a terrible blow to his poor mother. How your dear father, the People's William, would have grieved, although proud of his hero grandson.—Alexandra."

"ENFANTS DE LA PATRIE."

FRANCE CALLS HER YOUTH TO COLOURS.

A LAST SACRIFICE.

France has made the last sacrifice to the God of War. She has sent her youngest sons, the first flower of her youth, to kiss the tricolour and to take up arms in defence of "La Patrie":—

"Allons, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé!"

The words were sung through the streets of Paris, the other day, by thousands of young lads belonging to the class of 1916, which has just been called to the colours, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Boys of 18, whose fathers are already at the front, unless they have gone across the great river to a never-ending peace, and whose elder brothers have been fighting in a nine-months' battle, unless they fell early on the field of honour. They went away as gaily through the sunlit streets as though to a schoolboys' fête on the last day of the term. These "Marie-Louises," as they are called, put on a splendid swagger as they marched down to the stations. With slouched caps and with their hands in their pockets, or carrying little bundles on shouldered sticks, they swung out gallantly, laughing, chattering, singing, shouting.

From thousands of these young throats came the old hymn of liberty, and men of older years who heard "La Marseillaise" chanted in this shrill clarion chorus felt a "frisson" of pride, of pity, of emotion beyond analysis. Young France was passing. The eternal youth of France which never grows old, in spite of all the world's wisdom and cynicism, and doubt and disbelief, came singing on its way to glory, fresh, radiant, audacious, and beatiful in the first flush of ardent boyhood:

"Allons, enfants de la patrie——"

Dear children of France! I watched them as they passed, with light in their eyes, and a flush of excitement on their smooth faces. These were not the sons of a degenerate race. They carried themselves proudly, with well-poised heads. They had lithe young bodies, with the spring of steel in their frames. Their dark eyes had the "gamin" look, roguish, alert, quick to see the jest of life. The young aristocrat was here (for not all heads were lopped off in the days of Revolution), and his straight nose and finely chiselled lips betrayed the noble blood of France, strengthened by democratic strains. Here also, shoulder to shoulder with him, walked the son of the people, young Jacques Bonhomme, with his bullet head and square jib. All types of French boyhood were mingled in these battalions, but in all of them there was the prevailing strain of vivacity and self-reliance. Their steps beat a lively tattoo on the flagged stones, and it was like the sound of the drums to some of the old Frenchmen who stood close to me—as though the drummer boys of France were beating the march to victory. The drums of youth! Old men jerked up their heads, and their lips tightened, so that they should not betray a weakness. But they could not hide the moisture in their eyes which blotted out for a moment all those gay faces, and those young swinging bodies.

THE CHILDREN OF FRANCE.

From the crowds lining the pavements shouts went up.

"Bravo, Marie Louise! Bonne chance, mes petits! A bientôt!"

The answer came back with a rattle of clear voices.

"Vive la France!"

Then rising, and with a steady rhythm, there thrilled out the old song of victory and defiance:—

"Allons, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé."

Mothers and sisters walked along the roads, hardly able to keep up with the swift stride of the boys, except by running now and then. Girls run out of the crowds with flowers which they throw to boys who caught and kissed them, and pinned them to their caps. It was a gay scene. There was the sound of joyous laughter. Only quick ears and understanding hearts could hear the sob in it.

A mother in mourning, with red eyes, dry of all tears, embraced her son for the last time outside the station. His head dropped upon her bosom, nesting for a moment where as a child he had gone for comfort and courage.

"Adieu, maman. Au revoir."

He went abruptly from her, not looking back.

The woman followed him with her eyes, but her lips did not whimper. She turned and spoke in a quiet voice.

"My last little one," she said, with a gesture of beautiful resignation. "I have three others. That is to say——"

For the first time her voice trembled and her breast heaved.

"Come, mother," said a girl standing by her side.

"Yes," said the woman, "that is my fourth boy. I have only two of them left."

THE WOMEN.

There were many women who gave their only sons to France that day, and who wore widow's weeds for husbands already killed in this monstrous war which demands so many victims. Yet they, too, did not weep much publicly—hardly at all—and who walked back to their homes without faltering, when the last strains of "La Marseillaise" had gone with the train which left them quite alone.

"Oh! Our Marie-Louises of 1916," said M. Painlève, Deputy of Paris, when he made a farewell speech to them. "Our heart is torn in saying good-bye to you. But what pride does your courage give us! From the sadness even of this separation we draw forth a new confidence. Sublime reward of a nation which has shown itself worthy of its history, the flower of its heroism blooming in the flower of its race!"

France has given all its manhood to her flag, from the fathers of families to their young boys. It has not begrudged this last bequest, but with a stoic courage puts its youth into the scales of fate, assured that victory will be the reward for this spiritual sacrifice. There is something noble here, wiping out all faults and weaknesses, rising above the materialism of old selfishness. The spirit of France shone bright, with the splendour of unconquerable courage, when those boys' voices resounded down the boulevards and in the streets of every town, singing the words of history:—

"Allons, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé!"

THE NEW NATIONAL CABINET.

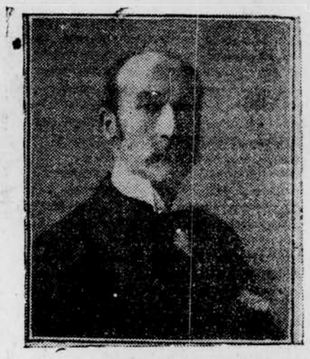
MR. ASQUITH.

Prime Minister.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

Foreign Secretary.

LORD LANSDOWNE.



Minister without Portfolio.

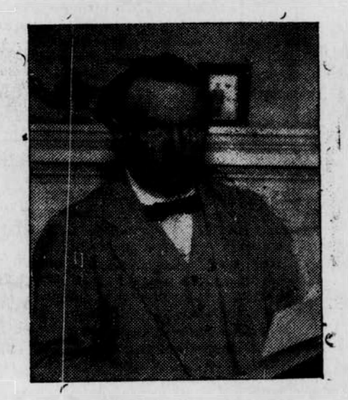
LORD CREWE.

President of Council.

LORD KITCHENER.

Secretary for War.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

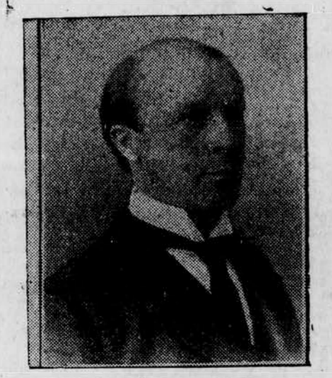


Minister of Munitions.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Secretary for India.

MR. MCKENNA.



Chancellor of Exchequer.

MR. W. CHURCHILL.

Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Attorney-General

LIQUIDATIONS OF THE SIXTIES.

MR. WACHA'S INTERESTING REMINISCENSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In matters of liquidations all eventually depends on the character and ability of the person or persons who are selected, be the liquidation voluntary or official. Whatever his qualifications may be the *sine qua non* of all liquidation is integrity of purpose. In my business experience, now extending over fifty years, I have known of a variety of liquidations. During the period of the appalling aftermath of 1865-72, it happened that I was the chief assistant in the firm of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, Public Accountants, of unspotted reputation and integrity, combined with varied and mature experience. We had to wind up a dozen bankrupt estates of which those of the late Mr. B. H. Cama and Mr. Premchand Roychand, each with a gross liability of three crores, were the most important as well as full of complications. They were a tangled maze of monetary transactions which ran into lakhs on lakhs. I doubt if there have been in this city since the date of those two colossal bankruptcies liquidations of their character. No liquidators had a tougher and more responsible task than that of winding up those estates and bringing them to a speedy and satisfactory close. Mr. Premchand's accounts, which were all in Gujarati, were a congerie of complications. You would unwind maze after maze only to be bewildered by fresh mazes. But the stupendous work had to be completed with the aid of a mehta, though it took fully three years!

We had also been in charge of three financial associations and a Bank. Of these the two financial institutions and the bank were under voluntary liquidation. The Bank was the notorious "East India Bank," widely known in the share market of the day as "The Lesser Khoja," "The Greater Khoja" being the Bank of India. Both were under experienced European Bank Managers, but under Khoja direction. Perhaps no bank was more rotten when it came to our hands than this East India Bank. It had now and again to put in its appearance at the Court and none made severer strictures and fulminated on its fraudulent tansactions than Chief Justice Westropp. Some of the cases are recorded in the reports of the High Court and may be profitably studied by not only counsel and solicitors but by the new-fangled class of liquidators we have in our midst to-day. Equally notorious and rotten was the institution known as the Alliance Financial Corporation, commonly known whilst a going concern by the name of its chief Promoter, Director and Chairman, Hirji Bhimsey. This corporation had an exceedingly chequered career which it would take a tolerably thick volume to narrate. Suffice to say it had to be wound up under orders of the Court, and Mr. Ramsay Wilson was the Official Liquidator. It had, when going, a European Manager, but it is a long story of fraudulent and swindling transactions before which those of recent times must pale their fires. Claims after claims, not directly entered in the books, poured in, and it was an effort finally to identify them for purposes of distribution of assets. The creditors had to be compromised at the rate of 6 annas in the Rupee, and even that compromise was not effected till after many protracted and disputative meetings. But there was not enough of assets to discharge this compromise and a call of Rs. 100 per share had to be made on the contributories, fifty per cent of whom were hardly able to pay anything but an infinitesimal fraction of the amount due. Several in good circumstances would dodge, or procrastinate or do their best to pay anything but the full amount though perfectly solvent. Against them the only remedy was warrants of arrest after obtaining sanction from the Court, and I well remember how we had to employ half a dozen special bailiffs for the purpose. Each morning two or three of these recalcitrant contributories would be placed before the liquidator. They were made to pay in full as the only other penalty was the civil prison. And yet some did prefer to save their pocket by undergoing that punishment, the cost of the daily rations having to be paid by the liquidator. The Sheriff's poundage in those days came to a very fat figure at the close of each shrievalty. And if I rightly recall the figure, Mr. Scoble (now Sir Andrew), a barrister in large practice and afterwards Advocate-General, pocketed as much as 65,000 Rupees! But Mr. Wilson retired to England in 1872 and I was appointed Official Liquidator and had eventually to bury that ill-fated concern with all the due rites and solemnities required by the Act. The only other financial concern of equal notoriety in matters of fraud was the Eastern Financial Association which was wound up by another European liquidator of ability and high integrity in the person of Mr. Rowland Hamilton. In the interest of truth I cannot refrain from remarking here that the most fraudulent financial concerns of 1864-65 which came to grief and which ruined creditors and shareholders alike were those under the direction of wealthy Khojas and Bhattias. The rest were in a descending scale, excepting one other institution which from the beginning was a fraudulent importation from London and was known by the high-sounding name of the London and Mediterranean Bank and Credit and Financial and Insurance Agency. There was never a more swindling foreign joint-stock company in which masses of Bombay citizens of modest fortunes were heavily involved and had besides to pay calls, which further impoverished them.

By far the largest number of Joint Stock Companies were under voluntary liquidation. Of these, half as many had to make calls on their contributories, while the rest were able to make a return of the assets to their respective shareholders after satisfying in full th claims of their creditors. It may be mentioned in reference to the voluntary liquidations of companies of a better class, there was one feature which was conspicuously noticeable at the time and much commented upon. There had been all kinds and degrees of liquidators most of them being nominees of the directorates. This class of liquidators were not known for their integrity and the scandal in reference to them was that they took special care of Number One. With their superior internal knowledge they were in a position to ascertain with tolerable accuracy what may be the final return of the assets. They traded on their knowledge by buying up through confidential brokers the shares of the concerns they liquidated! Only to give one out of a dozen and more instances, it may be observed that the liquidators of a particular bank were careful enough to frighten the shareholders by letting it be known through their henchmen that at the best there may be no distribution at all or a small call. The last news led to a fright and many poor shareholders parted with their own for a Rupee or two. Eventually the distribution came to Rs. 20 per share and the principal recipients of that dividend were the Liquidators. They reaped a regular golden harvest with a very small capital invested in those cheap shares. But sufficient for the day is this narrative of liquidation and liquidators. I have, however, not yet given the last word on the subject. Another letter may be necessary to unfold the gruesome tale of liquidators who were far from immaculate, while the trustees of insolvent estates were another counterpart of the same species. These men of low integrity leavened the whole lump so that honesty was a rare virtue during the liquidation era extending from 1865 to 1872.—Yours, etc.

D. E. WACHA.

VICEROY AND THE SINKING OF THE BENGALEE.

(Associated Press)

DARJEELING, May 25.

Lord Carmichael has received a telegram from the Viceroy expressing profound regret at the sinking of the Bengali and hoping it may be possible to employ the Ambulance Staff in another manner.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 25.

The S. S. Bharata which left here on May 16 for Penang with mails, cargo and passengers was towed back into the port to-day having met with an accident at sea on May 18. Her low pressure shank broke and she had to anchor. The S. S. Bulimba picked up the Bharata and towed her into port. All on board were well.

EARL AS R. A. M. C. PRIVATE.

Explaining the absence of Lady Crawford at a bazaar at Ormskirk, Lancashire, the Hon. Rose Bootle Wilbraham said Lady Crawford had written to her stating that that day she and her children were saying good-bye to her husband, the Earl of Crawford, who was going to the front as a stretcher-bearer with the Royal Army Medical Corps, which he joined a few weeks back as a private.

Lord Crawford was formerly Lord Balcarres, M.P., for the Chorley division for many years.

INDIAN TEA PARTY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

OLD INDIAN GAMES BY INDIAN LADIES.

BEGUM OF JANJIRA'S HAPPY IDEA

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 25.

A unique "Indian Tea" was given by H. H. the Nawab Begum Saheba of Janjira to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Monastery, Mahableshwar, on Monday. All the distinguished Hindu and Mahomedan ladies of the station were present and played ancient Hindu games.

Their Excellencies arrived at 5 o'clock and were received by the Nawab-begum Saheba. They passed round the grounds and shook hands with all the ladies present chatting amicably. Her Excellency then went to the Purdah side and met H. H. the Maharani Saheba and Princess Vijeysingji of Rajpipla and the Rani of Malekars. The Begum Sahiba then took them to the drawing room where H. H. the Lady Aga Khan, the Rani of Sangli, the Rani of Jath, the Rani of Malegaokar, the Rani of Miraj (senior) and the Rani of Ramdurg were present. Mrs. Narayanrao sang an Indian classical song, seated on the floor. According to the wishes of the hostess, the ladies were dressed in their own national dresses, carrying out the details of jewels and ornamentation to perfection giving a thoroughly Indian character to the whole scene.

The Begum Sahiba presented Their Excellencies with a most beautiful and artistic programme with two dainty figures playing the "Phugree" poised on a totus, painted in the Indian way.

Their Excellencies thoroughly enjoyed the games that were played by the daintily dressed young maidens with bare and jewelled feet. The rooms were decorated with Indian hangings and garlands of roses and champas giving out their exquisite perfume, the whole time.

Owing to a heavy and sudden shower of rain the "Tea" in the flower Pavilion and games in the garden had to be abandoned and these took place in the covered verandah instead.

THE GAMES.

The following games were played:—

1. *Garba.*—The leading Bania and Bhatia ladies took part in this. They formed a circle and moved in a slow rhythmical movement, clapping their hands in rhythm, with characteristic songs which they sang bending their figures gracefully.

2. *Jhimma.*—Three different kinds of Jhimma were played by the Dakshani girls in rhythm with the songs and music. Their beautiful *saris* clinging to their lithe figures made a charming picture.

3. *Ramani-Ragda.*—This is a triangle formed by six girls. Each group of 3 girls moved in and out of the triangle by turns clapping their hands in tune with the music.

4. *Phugree.*—Three pairs of Dakshani girls played this remarkably well. They held their hands crossed tight moved circularly, slowly first and then with tremendous rapidity.

Their Excellencies stayed for an hour and a quarter and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly and had several games repeated. A remarkable feature was that His Excellency was the only man present among nearly a hundred ladies!

The usual ceremony of Attad—Pai took place on their Excellencies' departure. The Begum Sahiba had prepared artistic garlands and bouquets with her own hands for Their Excellencies, silver and mauve for Her Excellency, and white and silver for Lord Willingdon.

At the close of the season one of the most interesting functions of Mahableshwar thus successfully ended.

FABLE OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ITS ORIGIN OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED.

There are still some people who believe the story of the passing of vast bodies of Russian troops through England and Scotland last autumn. How the rumour originated is explained by Mr. H. B. Steele, Hon. Secretary of the Press Representatives Committee at the Press Bureau in the 1915 edition of "Sell's World's Press."

The facts regarding the story are simple. "A large number of Russian officers visited this country to buy munitions of war or to join as attachés, the staffs of the various commands then leaving for the front.

"With them was a number of soldier servants, and the bulk travelled from Archangel to Scottish ports. These officers and men were undoubtedly seen by reliable witnesses.

"The War Office decided to change the intraining and to secure this end the location of camps of the Territorials then trains were hand-signalled and moved at night with blinds drawn. The engine-drivers knew nothing of the loads they pulled.

"Meanwhile some Scottish railway officials had corresponded with Southern friends and talked of having a lot of Russians travelling on their line. The rest was easy, and the handful grew to an enormous army."

The sub-committee of the Benares Hindu University are now at Simla discussing informally the regulations of the University with the Education Department.

"THE JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

STORY OF "SCHEMING TRICKS"

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. M. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban the Proprietor and Mr. P. J. Marzban the Editor with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, Barrister, and Mr. D M. Madon, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. V. F. Vicaji was for the defence.

ORIGIN OF THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Velinker addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution. He first dealt with the documentary evidence in the chronological order. He commenced with the origin of the Zoroastrian Conference. The first step was taken by Dr. Dhala by issuing a circular on the 12th August, 1909, which suggested that a Conference should be brought into existence and adumbrated certain matters which might be properly considered at such conference. These subjects included the settling of differences of opinion with regard to the performance of certain ceremonies, improving the condition of the priest class, reforming the calendar, and removing superstitions existing among the Parsis concerning Hindu Gods and Mahomedan tombs. It was also stated in the circular that some Parsi gentlemen had undertaken to pay the initial expenses of holding the Conference. The suggestion of the defence that that gentleman was Mr. R. D. Tata was, Mr. Velinker observed, a pure speculation. Then appeared an article in the "Jame" of the 28th August 1909, on the importance of taking up of Dr. Dhala's suggestions. The "Jame" welcomed Dr. Dhala's circular. It asked that religious questions should not be excluded, but suggested that religious questions of simple and non-controversial character should be handed first. Two more circulars, dated the 8th October, and 4th November 1909, were then issued by Dr. Dhala, and a fourth when he came to Bombay. The last circular was marked "Confidential" and the evidence showed that it was not issued to all. Counsel submitted that all these documents completely refuted the idea of Sir Dinsha D. Davar that the Conference was started by the champions of the "Juddin," wife of Mr. R. D. Tata.

SIR DINSHAW DAVAR'S DICTUM.

He described that dictum of Sir Dinshaw as an apostolic dictum, which was based upon nothing but mere surmise and submitted that inspite of what Sir Dinshaw said, it was a mere opinion of Sir Dinshaw's supported by no evidence. In fact his evidence crumbled to pieces under cross-examination. It was not legal evidence whatever might have been the eminence of the person holding that opinion. In this connection, Counsel said, he would satisfy himself with remarking at that stage that Sir Dinshaw had not seen things in their correct perspective so far as the Conference was concerned. Counsel called the attention of the Court to three dates, namely (1) that in November 1909 it was decided to hold a Conference, (2) that the first Conference was held on 16th, 17th and 18th April 1910, and (3) that the "Parsi" newspaper became a limited company on the 11th June 1912, and said these were important dates when they came to consider Sir Dinshaw's evidence.

DR. DHALA'S SCHEME DROPPED.

The next episode was the Committee stages before the first Conference was held, when it was alleged, that the Conference had played some of its scheming tricks. The first meeting of the sympathisers of this movement was called on the 7th March 1912, when a few men met and appointed a Committee. This Committee dropped Dr. Dhala's scheme and framed a scheme of its own, fixed the date for the holding of the first Conference, invited suggestions for subjects to be considered at the Conference from various bodies, and abandoned the idea that one gentleman should bear the initial expenses of the Conference by providing for the expenses by the charging of fees.

ALLEGED "SCHEMING TRICKS."

As to the alleged scheming tricks, Counsel submitted that on the 14th March 1910, Dastur Darab put his signature on the minutes of the previous meeting, and he must be taken to have understood what he was doing. Dastur Darab and the Naib Dastur charged the Sub-Committee with hurrying up the date of the holding of the Conference. Apparently, Counsel remarked, both the Dasturs were victims of the Indian vice of procrastination and delay and they thought that because some educated Parsees who were not addicted to that vice wanted to be more loyal to the Resolution passed for holding the Conference they were playing a scheming trick.

Mr. Velinker's suggestion was that the boot was on the other leg and the scheming was on the part of a particular clique which wanted to break the Conference and whose idea was to procrastinate and delay in such a manner that the delay might enentually prove dangerous and no Conference could ever be held. Counsel said that that was his suggestion.

The Magistrate:—Where did this clique arise?.

Mr. Velinker:—In the Committee.

Mr. Velinker also suggested that the two Dasturs resigned in consequence of pressure put upon them by Mr. Jehangir Marzban and Sir Dinshaw Davar.

Mr. Vicaji:—There is nothing about that in the evidence.

Mr. Velinker:—That is what I suggest.

The Magistrate:—When did the first hostile article appear in the "Jame"?

Mr. Velinker:—There is no evidence about it.

The further hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE "DHONG-SONG" DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a case came up for hearing in which Bai Jerbai Irani and her son Merwan Behram Irani, charged Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Karkaria with defamation. Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainants.

Mr. Karkaria is the proprietor and editor of the Gujarati Magazine the "Dhong Song" published every month, and the complainants own a house in Balaram Street. It was alleged that recently the complainants levied an attachment on the moveable property of his tenant Mr. Dorabji S. Sethna for arrears of rent and in consequence Mr. Karkaria, who was a friend of Mr. Sethna, published an article headed "Merciless House Owners," in the April number of his magazine. The complainants alleged that the article had lowered them in the estimation of their relations and friends and that it had characterised their action towards their tenants as cruel and illegal.

Mr. Karkaria apologised unconditionally and passed a letter to the complainants expressing his unqualified regret. He also undertook to publish the same in the next issue of his monthly magazine "Dhong Song." The case was marked as compounded.

AN UP-COUNTRY THIEF

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Mahableshwar Nilkant with theft of a string of gold beads belonging to his brother-in-law Nagappa Subhaya.

The facts of the case were that on the 6th of May Police Sepoy No. 954 arrested the accused on suspicion and found the gold beads on his person. On making inquiries he ascertained that the accused had absconded from Honawar, near Mangalore, after stealing the ornaments from his brother-in-law's house.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship ordered him to be released on his entering into a bond for Rs. 300, and a security for a like amount to be of good behaviour for six months.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT OVER A RECEIVER'S BROKERAGE

WALJI NURSEY *v.* JAMNABAI, WIDOW OF RUNCHORDAS HIRJI.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,100 being the brokerage agreed to be paid by her for effecting the sale of a certain immoveable property at De Souza Street for Rs. 55,000 at 2 per cent. on the price.

The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had agreed to receive 1 per cent. only for his brokerage and further that as she had sold the property in question and had signed the bargain paper as a Receiver appointed by the High Court and as no leave of the High Court had been obtained to sue her in the Small Causes Court before institution of the suit it should be dismissed.

On behalf of the plantiff it was argued that as the defendant had made the contract personally and without limiting her liability the suit against her personally was maintainable and that even if the suit was not maintainable without leave of the Court, such leave might be applied for and obtained at a later satge as held by the Appeal Court of the Calcutta High Court in 15 C. W. N. 54 dissenting from I. L. R. 32, Calcutta 270.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna for the defendant.

His Honour the Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, after hearing the whole case held on the merits that the plaintiff was entitled to his full 2 per cent. brokerage as claimed. On the question of law raised for the defence his Honour decided that as the plaintiff knew that the defendant was a Receiver, Leave of the High Ciurt to sue her ought to have been obtained before the present suit but that as held by the Calcutta High Court such leave might be applied for and obtained at a later stage of the suit. His Honour therefore stayed proceedings in the suit until the plaintiff obtained leave of the High Court to continue it against the defendant as Receiver. The plaintiff then applied to the High Court for leave to continue the suit.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod after hearing the parties granted leave to the plaintiff to continue the suit against the defendant in the Small Causes Court, and made the costs of this application to the High Court to be dealt with by the Chief Judge.

On this order being filed in the Small Causes Court the Chief Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff against the defendant as a Receiver for Rs. 1,090 and Court costs thereon and Rs. 51 for professional costs and Rs. 99 for costs of the plaintiff's application to the High Court.

THE SINGAPORE RIOTS.

EVIDENCE OF GERMAN PLOTTING.

The courts-martial on the Singapore mutineers are still sitting, and already between thirty and forty men have been shot, and others sentenced to terms of imprisonment—many to penal servitude. So far the published evidence has seemed to confirm the official version, says a "Central News" Singapore correspondent, writing under date March 27, that the mutiny was due to internal disaffection in the regiment. Surprise is expressed that no questions have been asked, according to the reports, with the object of disposing of the allegations regarding the complicity of the German prisoners, seventeen of whom escaped, only six being recaptured.

This is the more remarkable in view of a couple of outspoken speeches made by Sir Evelyn Ellis, a member of the Legislative Council, and president of a small commission appointed by the Governor to collect evidence bearing on the cause of the mutiny. The speeches were delivered at entertainments given to the naval and military forces which assisted in quelling the troubles.

AGENTS OF OUR COMMON FOE.

Sir Evelyn Ellis told the men that there was evidence to show that they had assisted in defeating one of the aims of the destroyer of Europe. They had been dealing with work that had been engineered by the agents of our common foes, and they had contributed to the suppression of a most diabolical plot.

What had taken place in Singapore was only part of a scheme for the murder of women and children, such as they had had instances of on the East Coast of England, and he could assure them that the Singapore community was deeply grateful for all they had done.

These speeches, which have been published in the papers, have caused considerable comment, and sensational developments are predicted.

THE PHILOSOPHIC TURK.

Photo by "Central News."

Bluejackets engaged in some work ashore on the Gallopoli find a willing helper in an elderly Turk who has adapted himself philosophically to the situa tion.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE CONTENTS OF TWO STEAMER PACKAGES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 26.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case, yesterday, Mr. Clements, Preventive Officer, Calcutta Customs, deposed to the arrival at Calcutta of two packages by the Karachi Maru for K. Ram. The packages were seized on two separate dates, the 29th and 31st March, 1915, by the witness and taken to Delhi by him and at Delhi they were opened in the presence of Sir Charles Cleveland, Director-General, Criminal Investigation Department, and other officers and found to contain some rifles, 1,500 rounds of rifle ammunition, also revolver ammunition, hackshaws, pliers, cartridge belts and various other implements.

Mr. R. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Meerut, Colonel Humpfrey and Major Tanourdin detailed the circumstances of Pingley's arrest on the 23rd March 1915, at Meerut. The room in which Pingley was arrested contained a number of articles of which the witness gave full particulars. On examination these articles were found to be ten bombs, paper, bomb caps, gun cotton, some fluid and a note-book containing the prescription of certain chemicals of bombs, in what was alleged to be Pingley's handwriting. The bombs came from Benares where Pingley had previously gone to fetch them along with one other man. The military authorities handed Pingley over to the police, after which some other searches and arrests were also made at Meerut.

The approver Udham Singh, in cross-examination by Dr. Alam, said he first mentioned Lal Sings's name to the police on the second day of their visit to his village. There was no lecture at Jhar Sahib. Only those assembled talked to each other in twos and threes.

PLANS FOR THE CHHABA DACOITY.

In reply to Lala Hasamat Rai, the witness said his father knew of their plan to commit the Chhaba dacoity, but thought the place was too near their village to be safe for them. The witness had never been in the police lock-up with Wasava Singh. "Ghadar" was to fight against the Government. He did not know any man of Gulwali before.

In reply to Lala Labhu Ram, the witness stated Wasava Singh had been to him before the dacoity and told him that he had arranged for men and the blacksmith. At the Amritsar Court, however, he did not say anything more than that they should go to Mirankot to see Mula Singh. The witness did not know if his father had seen Mula Singh nor did he see him in the police station. Prem Singh told him that Bokhahias Singh had given away the names of witness and his father to the police. Witness could not single out who had beaten the sahukar, his wife and sons.

Mr. Labhu Ram elicited the answer that the dacoits were pursued by the villagers in the street and also that the witness did not know Teja Singh.

To Dr. Shujauddin he replied that he had not identified Harnam Singh in the jail. He similarly named some other accused whom he had not identified on that occasion.

In reply to Mr. Rauf Ali, witness explained that he knew very well that the object of the "Ghadar" was to expell the English from India and establish self-government.

To Mr. Sahni, he replied that he saw Dr. Hardit Singh only at Sant Gulab Singh Gurdwara, when he came to treat the wounded dacoits.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. F. Brewster, D.S.P., Bengal, now on special duty in the C.I.D., and an expert in handwriting, gave evidence to the effect that in his opinion the writing on the slip of paper, which was proved by Mr. Troup to be Rash Behari Bose's handwriting and on the two slips of paper which were discovered in the search at the Lahore house, No. 1, was the work of one and the same person. The witness gave his reasons for this conclusion and illustrated his points by means of diagrams and photographic enlargements.

Sandar Singh learnt from some of the accused that his brother-in-law, a returned emigrant, had arrived at Ludhiana and that he would not be able to see the latter.

Indar Singh deposed to Kasava Singh's visit to his house at Padri.

The Court here rose for the day.

LANCE-CORPORAL SIR H. H. RAPHAEL, M.P.

Reproduced from "Manchester Guardian."

Sir H. H. Raphael, Liberal member for South Derbyshire, who joined the ranks of the New Army and has often been referred to as the "millionaire private," has now earned an alteration in his title. He has been promoted to be a lance-corporal, and the photograph shows him wearing his new stripe.

THE MEERUT MURDER CASE

DEATH SENTENCE REVERSED AND ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

Justices Rafique and Piggot delivered judgment in the Allahabad High Court allowing appeals of six men, one of them a cavalry sowar, who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Meerut in connection with the alleged murder of a Patwari. All the accused were acquitted.

ESCAPED GERMAN OFFICERS.

COURT-MARTIALLED AT CHESTER.

HAGUE CONVENTION PLEAS.

Lieutenant Rudolf von Sanders Leben, of the 242nd Reserve Battalion of Infantry in the German Army, and Lieutenant Hans Andler, of the German Navy, were tried by a Military Court at Chester Castle on April 23, on a charge of escaping from the internment camp for prisoners of war at Dyffryn Aled.

The two officers were missed from the camp on the morning of April 5. They avoided capture for a week by hiding in lonely places among the Welsh hills but were recognized and arrested near Harlech when walking towards the coast.

Neither of the two prisoners, says "The Times" correspondent of Chester," disputed the facts of the case as they were stated but they entered a protest against, being tried by the Court. The contention was that, as they had not given their parole, they were subject only to disciplinary punishment and should have been brought before the Commandant at Dyffryn Aled or his immediate superior officer. The objection was overruled and the sentence of the Court will now go to General Mackinnon for confirmation.

Five officers constituted the Court, and Colonel H. E. Irwin, of the depot of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, presided. Captain Evans was present to prosecute, and Lieutenant Graine acted as interpreter.

The cases were taken separately, Lieutenant Andler, who gave his age as 26, pleaded "Guilty" to the charge. His injured hand was bandaged, and with the jacket of his naval uniform he wore civilian trousers of dark brown cloth. His knowledge of English enabled him to follow the proceedings without the help of the interpreter, but to ensure the strictest fairness all material matters were translated to him by Lieutenant Graine.

LIEUTENANT ANDLER'S CLAIM.

When the evidence of his escape and return under escort to Dyffryn Aled had been read he was asked whether he wished to make any statement, to give evidence, or to call witnesses as to character. To each question he gave a negative answer. The President then asked if the accused would like to make any statement in mitigation of punishment.

Lieutenant Graine.—He wants to know if he can afterwards appeal to a higher Court.

The President.—No.

Lieutenant Graine.—The accused says that according to The Hague Convention he is only subject to disciplinary punishment.

The President.—He must state this in mitigation. Whatever punishment we give him is not final. It has to be confirmed by the General, and whatever he says now will be taken into consideration.

Lieutenant Graine, after talking with the accused, said that Lieutenant Andler urged that The Hague Convention made a difference between disciplinary punishment and other punishment. He wished to bring before the notice of the Court that in Article 8 of Chapter II in the annex to The Hague Convention it was provided that escaped prisoners of war who were retaken were subject to disciplinary punishment, and that in Article 12 of the same chapter it was stated that prisoners of war, liberated on parole and recaptured bearing arms against the Government to which they had pledged their honour, forfeited their right to be treated as prisoners of war, and might be put on trial before the Courts.

The President.—His point is that, not being on parole, he is not liable to the same punishment? The punishment of an officer who broke his parole would be more severe than that of an officer who had not given his parole.

Lieutenant Graine.—He says that an officer not on parole who attempted to escape cannot be brought before a Court, and that he can only be given disciplinary punishment by being brought before his Commandant.

The President.—His point is that he should not have been brought before this Court at all?

Lieutenant Graine.—That is his point.

DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT.

The President.—I asked him at the beginning if he had any objection to being tried by us and he said "No."

Lieutenant Graine.—He meant that he had no objection to you personally.

The President said he did not think the accused quite understood the constitution of the Court. Whatever punishment they gave him had to be confirmed by General Mackinnon, commanding the district. The statement made by the accused would be taken into consideration not only by them but by General Mackinnon. The punishment given by the Court might be wiped out altogether or reduced by the General. He asked whether the accused still wished to imply that the Court had no right to try him.

Lieutenant Graine.—Notwithstanding what you have said he still protests against it. His contention is that disciplinary punishment can only be inflicted by one individual.

THE GERMAN WAY.

The President.—Does he wish to imply that we have no powers to give him more than disciplinary punishment?

Lieutenant Graine.—He says that in Germany the Courts can only inflict prison or penal servitude.

After further argument the accused formally made his protest against being tried by this Court, his offence having made him liable to disciplinary punishment. He said that he could be tried only by his Commandant or the immediate superior of the Commandant.

The Court was cleared, and when, after an interval, the proceedings were resumed the President said that the objection had been overruled.

Captain Evans produced evidence as to the rank, age, and character of the accused. His character during the period of his internment was stated to have been good.

A REFUSAL AND A PROTEST.

The Court then considered its sentence in private, and afterwards heard the case against Lieutenant Sanders Leben.

HUNS' WAR ON WOMEN.

BELGIAN LADY'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

THE SACK OF DINANT.

An awful account of the sack of Dinant and the sufferings of the innocent inhabitants when the Germans entered the town was published in the "Times" on April 23, in the form of a diary written by a lady.

The entry of the enemy was heralded by a rain of shells, which set fire to the buildings, and was accompanied by appalling scenes of pillage and outrage.

The lady took refuge with about seventy others—men, women, children, and babies in arms—in some caves on a hill overlooking Dinant. There they spent three dreadful nights. Forced out at last by hunger and despair, they fell into the hands of the Germans, who used them as a screen for their machine-guns, and at last lined them up in front of a file of soldiers to be shot.

At the last moment the refugees were spared and sent to Ciney, a Belgian town fifteen miles south-east of Namur, where they were set free. The narrator managed to escape and reached England, where she eventually died in hospital.

Appended are extracts from the diary:—

THE FLIGHT.

Every one was crying and sobbing—men, women, and children. They had all been driven out of their homes by the brutal soldiers, who smashed the doors and windows with the butts of their rifles, seized the unarmed men, and ill-treated the women and children, then ranged them in two rows and shot the men before the eyes of their wives and children. We saw among these unfortunates a woman who was soon to have a baby, with bare feet and clad only in her chemise and petticoat.

One idea possessed us—to escape from the town we loved so much. What could we do? There was no means of crossing the river. Suddenly some one remembered the grottos on the hill. No more hesitation—we started on our way back through the burning streets. At last we got through—about fifteen or sixteen of us altogether—through the wood lighted up by the burning town—and arrived at the grotto of Montfat.

As I returned into the grotto a lady came up to me and begged me to bring a light, as she thought every one had lost their wits. I found, to my horror, that many of them really had lost their reason. It is hard to stand such mental suffering.

IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

However, whatever, happened, we must leave the grotto. Out of the seventy-five persons who had taken refuge there, only thirty-seven had the courage to follow us. We prepared twelve white bags to be carried by the oldest and the children. We climbed the hill, and arrived at the plateau on the top to find ourselves at the German camp. For twenty minutes we walked through fields, and came out on an immense plain where a battle was going on, and there we were placed near the mitrailleuses, in front of the army, and an officer said to us: 'Nothing of Dinant must be left—the French cannon will finish you.'' We remained in this position for about twenty minutes, momentarily expecting to die—an unforgettable torture. Whole families—fathers, mothers, children, grandparents—bade each other farewell, clinging to each other that they might die together.

But our hour had not come. The French cannon ceased firing. Then we were set off without further sign, and we wandered on through the devastated cuntry. We were seized. Again we were examined. Then we were placed in a row, the mitrailleuses behind us. What were our fears! Again we marched for twenty minutes—then a half. Fifty yards from us we saw immense brasiers full of corpses.

ADVANCE TO A MORAL VICTORY.

Rev. J. T. Forbes, of Glasgow, in his Presidential address to the Baptist Union, speaking on "Solidarite and its Implications," said:—

"We were hoping for swifter advance to victory. Ought we not as a nation to advance pari passu to a moral victory? We expected great things to come to Europe from the diffusion of the principles for which we were contending. But whatever progress we might make to that larger unity of peoples towards which many noble spirits were striving, it must be clearly understood that it was towards unity not towards uniformity. The unity of the family did not crush the child's individuality; the unity of the State did not crush the individuality of the family; and the wider unity which might emerge from strife must not crush but consecrate the gifts that nations could bring. We were fighting against the hindrances to true solidarite of classes and peoples."

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ADD 10 YOUR BRAIN POWER

our success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

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Please read the following evidence:—

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Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.

V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE TO GUM

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GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONIST'S REVELATIONS.

In a pamphlet just issued by Mr. Robert Williams, General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, an interesting sidelight is thrown on the attitude of German Socialists on the subject of war. It appears, says the "Morning Post," that as far back as 1910 efforts were made at the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen to pass a resolution on the lines of the international Socialist ideal advocating a general strike in the event of war occurring between any of the Great Powers. "When the resolution was passing through the preliminary stages of the Standing Orders Committee," says Mr. Williams, "it was superseded by an academic indictment of war, and by a resolution which referred the subject of a general strike back to the various Socialist and Labour parties for further consideration and future report. This was cleverly engineered by the German and Austrian delegates, as they had no intention of committing themselves upon the question of the utility of the general strike against war."

The matter was, therefore, adjourned till 1913, and in that year a resolution was placed on the agenda for discussion at the Newport conference of the National Transport Workers' Federation. This resolution, which was submitted by the Executive Council of that organisation, threatened positive action in the event of war being imminent. This resolution was sent to the International Headquarters in Berlin for approval, but, Mr. Williams says, "to our intense surprise a letter was received to the effect that our resolution was not to be placed on the agenda." Herr Johade, the International Secretary, wrote declaring that the motion would not be published for tactical reasons, as he feared that a hostile Press would cause the Governments of the various countries to adopt the severest possible means against those who were members of the International organisation. "Our forces," Herr Jochade added, "are not yet sufficient to cope with militarism."

Again, when the International Miners' Congress was held at Karlsbad, in July, 1913, Mr. Robert Smillie, the President of the British Federation, made a similar proposal, but Herr Saxe, the President of the German Miners' Union, and a member of the Reichstag, who replied, said: "The Germans have always been of the opinion that it was not advisable to deal with the question of peace and war as a point on the agenda." "It appears conclusive," remarks Mr. Williams, "that the German and Austrian Socialists and Trade Unionists had determined to avoid committing themselves even to the principle of a strike against war, whatever would be the chances of its accomplishment."

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BOMBARDMENTS AT LONG RANGE.

93-TON GUN AGAINST DUNKIRK.

One of the most dramatic events of the war has been the longe-range bombardment of Dunkirk by the Germans with their heavy artillery, writes the Military correspondent of the "Daily Mail." For months past they have been busy mounting one or more guns of the largest size near the portion of the Belgian coast which they occupy. Their original object was probably to keep the British Navy at a safe distance, and the idea of using this artillery to attack places within the Allied lines may only have been an after-thought.

It may be taken as certain that they are not now using howitzers, for these have an insufficient range. The weapon which is probably either a 12in. or a 15in. fortress gun, similar in type to the ordnance mounted in the largest warships. The most powerful pattern of Krupp 15in. gun weighs ninety-three tons and is 63 ft. long. Its shells weigh 1,675lb., and the extreme range of the gun is about twenty-nine miles. As the explosion of the shell might do damage at a considerable radius, a distance of thirty miles from the gun is the minimum that will give safety.

To fire at this extreme range the gun must be given a very great elevation—that is to say, its muzzle must be pointed to the sky, and the height reached by the projectile in its flight would be about 35,000ft.

To withstand the strain of a discharge at such a high angle very strong mountings would be required, and the gun must be placed on some foundation which does not crack or give. The long time needed to provide such foundation and allow for its consolidation and for the setting of the concrete in it may explain why Dunkirk has not been shelled before. A gun of this size with its slides and recoil presses and elevators, weighing probably fifty tons, is not mobile and therefore differs altogether from the 11in., and 17in., howitzers, the first two of which are supplied with wheeled carriages and the last of which is said to be fired from railways.

AID FROM AIRCRAFT.

At the extreme range of twenty or twenty-nine miles the accuracy of fire is not great. It would be difficult to hit any object which was not of large size—for instance, a gun or a gun turret. But the port of Dunkirk covers an area of more than a square mile, and tolerable gunners should be certain of dropping every shell within such a target. The Germans undoubtedly had the assistance of aircraft to signal the range and fall of their shells, as we are expressly told that a German aeroplane hovered over Dunkirk during the bombardment. The damage done was small, and it is not improbable that the shells cost the enemy more than the value of the injury to French property.

The advent of aircraft is one of the factors which have given heavy artillery such power in the present war. Until the aeroplane and dirigible had been invented long-range heavy guns on land were of little practical value. The gunner could not see or know where his projectiles were dropping, but now, with aircraft, long-range fire can be perfectly controlled and adjusted.

These bombardments at long range can be practised by either army. On Sunday the news was printed that the French were shelling one of the forts in the entrenched camp at Metz with their heavy artillery. It is not quite certain what the fort is or where exactly it is situated, but the greater part of the camp at Metz would be within range of 15in guns mounted near Pont-a-Mousson.

Corresponding to the increase of artillery ranges on land has been a similar development at sea. Admiral Beatty at the Dogger Bank opened fire on the German "baby-killers" at over ten miles; Admiral Sturdee in the battle of the Falkland Islands was almost exactly ten miles from the enemy when the first shot was fired.

DUNKIRK NOT ALONE.

The exact range of one of the guns bombarding Dunkirk, writes Mr. W. Beach Thomas, the special correspondent in the North of France, was a fraction under 20 miles and the calibre of the gun at first thought to be a 12in. is now proved to be a 15in. or 380-millimetre gun, apparently made in Austria, and certainly throwing Austrian shells.

At least two guns were employed, one from the neighbourhood of Dixmude.

It must not be supposed that the bombardment of Dunkirk is a solitary example of long-range attacks. Lately the Germans have developed a policy of harassing all possible concentration points behind the Allied line. They deliberately and methodically shatter any village or town or even isolated house which may harbour wounded men or staff officers or anyone, as they say, "worth killing." These long-range guns were the favourite boast in general conversation all over civilian Germany and among prisoners months ago, but it is only of late that the policy of using them in this way has been adopted—not as a support to an attack or a mode of defence from an attack, but as a substitue for an offensive.

The shells used are as big as they are expensive. It is, for example, as much as two men can do to lift merely the metal base of one of them.

SHALL WE BE LESS BRAVE?

"One thing is evident in all this awful crash: men still are brave; never before, perhaps, have they fought against such great odds," says a writer in the Atlantic.

"The splendour of their courage dims our eyes.

"Shall the fighters in the world of spirit, 'fighters in the noblest fight,' be less brave in defending in the face of odds, perhaps never so great before, these inner truths, deeper than dogma deeper than theology deeper than life itself, the immmorial heritage of the race—longing unutterable for righteousness, for faith in the spiritual, for enlarging and unending life?".

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As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles,** points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

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BATTLES IN FICTION.

REALISM AND TRUTH.

The sincerest, most vivid descriptions inspired by the present war, have been written by me who kept their eyes resolutely fixed upon the road or the trench which lay before them, says a writer in "The Times." Our human vision can perceive only details. The Commander-in-Chief, who at a distance devises the whole plan of action, knows how every movement should be executed, if his end is to be attained; he cannot watch with his eye all the progress of his design. The soldier obeying the orders of his immediate superior knows nothing of the larger scheme; he advances whither he is told, and fights in blinkers. The longer grows the line of battle, the harder does it become to co-ordinate all the elements of attack and defence. It is not till the military historian comes along, amassing facts, classifying statistics, enumerating regiments, applauding in official terms deeds of heroism, analysing purposes, clarifying results, that we are able to solve the problem of this battle or that. The solution is mathematical rather than artistic. The man in the corner has the better part; he watches with recording eyes, and sees one thing so intently that he sets it down in living words, a possession for all time.

And the conscious artists pursue the same method as the rough and ready artists of the battlefield. Knowing well the limitations of their craft, they busy themselves with a single aspect. The soldier, who sends home "letters from the front," is schooled into excellence by an enforced concentration; he knows not what is happening half a mile away. The literary artist is restrained within a narrow space by his sense of fitness. He would assuredly fail if he presented the facts of war in their bold reality. He triumphs only when he flashes the truth upon us, as seen through his temperament.

THE GUNS OF WATERLOO.

The battle of Waterloo, for instance, has been the occasion of a vast literature. Scholars have filled every hour of its day with the proper event, every acre of the field with its complement of men. The artist, disdaining inventories, keeps you in Brussels, or sends you behind the lines, and yet reveals in a few pages the sentiment of the conflict. Byron in a line ,"there was a sound of revelry by night," puts his readers to the right mood. Thackeray in the best chapters that ever he wrote paints the battle, and lets you hear no more than the muffled sound of the guns. He awakes your interest all the more keenly because he regards the overthrow of Napoleon only as it affects the persons of his own drama. He bids you think not of "the thin red line," but of Becky's avarice and of Jos Sedley's cowardly defection. They are, so to say, the inverted heroes of his drama. He shows his reader that which is pitiful in war, the influence of heroic events upon anti-heroic minds. Not even the prophecies of national disaster could assuage the appetite of Jos Sedley. "Warriors may fight and perish, but he must dine." And when he had dined to his complete satisfaction, the rumours of imminent defeat made havoc of all the slender ties of blood and affection. Jos cared not what became of the poor, devoted Amelia. The skies might fall on the others, so long as he escaped the shock. "I'm for Ghent," said he, as he tore off his military coat, and sacrificed his military moustachioes. Becky Sharp proved herself of a better courage and a deeper egoism than did the collector of Boggley Wollah. In the moment of battle she counted her money, as she marshalled her pride. What mattered it if Wellington were defeated, so long as she achieved a signal victory over Lady Bareacres? "Send a lady's maid to me!" Mrs. Crawley cried in anger; "why didn't my Lady Bareacres tell me to go and saddle the horses! Is it her Ladyship that wants to escape, or her Ladyship's *femme de chambre?*" After such a stroke as that, was it not a light punishment to listen to the echo of Napoleon's guns? As Thackeray interprets the battle, it is a comedy, but a comedy which ends upon a tragic phrase. "No more firing was heard at Brussels—the pursuit rolled miles away. Darkness came down on the field and city; and Amelia was praying for George, who was lying on his face, dead, with a bullet through his heart."

THE ESSENTIAL ACCURACY OF THE NOVELIST.

Though Thackeray wrote of what he could not have seen, his imagination divined the truth. If you compare his account of what Brussels was in those memorable days of June with the description of Creevy, an eye-witness, you cannot but admire the essential accuracy of the novelist. Events shape themselves as they should; and Thackeray, by not overstepping the bounds of his fancy, kept within the warrant of the facts. Stendhal's task was harder when he painted his "Waterloo," for Stendhal knew by experience the harsh realities of warfare. He had followed his hero on his retreat from Moscow; yet, in his "Chartreuse de Parme" he looks upon warfare with the eye of a novice. When Fabrice, the young Milanese, dons the uniform of a dead hussar and rides after the army, he sees no more than the men and things about him. He knows nothing about the meaning and the purpose of the battle; and so vividly is his embarrassment portrayed that the reader willingly shares his ignorance and his wonder. The white-plumed generals are strange ghosts who flit across his path. The old woman at the canteen is a living personage. For Fabrice she dominates the field; she discovers in an instant his inexperience, and gives him the wise counsel of a veteran. It is under her guidance that the boy first smells powder, first shudders at bloodshed. "As sure as God reigns above us," she says, "you are no soldier; you have never been a soldier!" Even with her advice to aid him, Fabrice knows not what he is at. He wanders about the battlefield as in an aimless dream. When his horse is claimed for a dismounted general, he shouts "Ladri! ladri!" as though he had been robbed. His bright hopes of noble and chivalrous friendship, like the friendships of the heroes of "Jerusalem Delivered," faded before his eyes. The sight of Ney seemed to crown his happiness, and Ney vanished in an instant. He heard the shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and missed seeing the Emperor because he was overcome with weariness and fuddled with brandy. Even when he had shot a Prussian at three paces he thought that he was a sportsman and wanted to bag his game. The one real thing on the field for him was the old canteen-woman, until at the cry of "The Cossacks, the Cossacks!" she, like the rest, took to flight. And at the end his chief vexation was that he had not asked the corporal the question for which he burned to find an answer, "Have I really been in a battle?" To be sure, "he thought he had, and he would have been perfectly happy if he could have been quite certain of it."

"Have I really been in a battle?" That is the doubt, which the novelist delights to invent, and which honestly perplexes the conscript's mind. Here, as we have said, soldier and artist are at one. And what of the commander, who claims the whole battle for his handiwork? It is his to do, not to talk, and he dismisses it with a shrug. "A nice thing, a nearly run thing," said Wellington after Waterloo, and added without a touch of arrogance, "By God! I don't think it would have done if I had not been there."

WAR MARRIAGES.

THE PROS AND CONS.

No complete and concise definition has yet been given of a "war marriage"; which is not, of course, any marriage that takes place in war time, but only a soldier's marriage. Further, it must be, in popular connotation at the moment, the marriage of a soldier immediately going to the front, or, better, returned on leave, in order to get married nad go off again. Yes; this last is the true, the authentic, war marriage; it has the requisite hurry and hazard about it, writes R. J. in "The Times."

What more, what else, ought there to be for our war marriage to be perfectly exemplified?

Perhaps, to be perfect, it ought to be the sort of marriage that, in dull times of peace, it would not have been, by the parents, or the middle-aged people generally, considered "prudent" to contract. "Hadn't you better wait a year or two?" "Wait a year, and see how it looks then." With these chilling remarks they suppressed ardour in one years and years ago. They were lamentably, annoyingly right. One did wait a year, and "it" did look altogether different. One waited a year or two, and "it" evaporated and vanished as the ghost of a sensation. Now where is "it"? But we are talking of the prudent and peaceful. In war—which is our theme—all is, or all are, fair; and now, with happiness everywhere threatend, the middle aged generally, and the parents in particular, have not the heart to refuse anything to the young, who in their turn are refusing nothing, but risking everything, in the war. So, if it must be part of his leave, or part of his preliminary training before going abroad, that he should marry, why he must; for what would be their elderly remorse did he go unhappily away, refused, baulked of the wish most dear to him? He shall be denied nothing, not even marriage. He marries. And that, in sum, is our description, if it cannot be called a definition, of a war marriage.

AN OLD OBJECTION.

"Married in haste" then?—you come in, tactlessly, with a citation of the elderly proverb.

No: married because the war made it possible. Before the war, it was impossible, because, frankly,there wasn't enough money. Before the war, his mother told the youth—he is only 22—that when *she* married his father was earning a thousand a year. "And in those days, my dear, one could do much more with a thousand a year than one can now; now one can do very little with it. And now that your father has it as a pension, you must not count upon his keeping you with it."

There followed dull suggestions about work, and earning enough to marry on; and all kinds of impossible elderly Arabian Nights about success, and what a man wants to keep a house on nowadays. He listened and came up strongly, for the first time in an easy Oxonian existence, upon that root-impediment to a realization of youthful visions—no money, *faulte d'argent*, as the old writer put it.

That was in peace-time. But war changed the perspective both of old and young. Instead of advising him, his mother went in this war diplomatically to his father, and "made it all right"; as obviously, if she'd wanted to, she could so easily have done at first. And his father smiled ever so indulgently, and said he supposed the thing could be seen through; the boy had done his duty; he was a good boy. Very well. . . . Rapture for a while in the families involved.

And now he has returned to France, and she is staying with his parents and getting on, let us admit, sufficiently well, since all in that household agree in thinking only of him, in praising him, in worrying about him. It all seems to have been miraculously easy, now it is accomplished. Why, then, are peace marriages so beset with objections? Why are war marriages as easy as joys achieved in dreams?

AFTER THE WAR.

That question you shall answer after the war. Then shall you see him (as we hope) safely reurned as a hero. It will be very beautiful. But then also shall you see him necessarily subject to that sometimes painful process they call "settling down." What does that mean? It means that, after the war-vision has vanished—with its horror, perhaps, but also, remember, with its rapturous hopes, its sudden resolutions—a customary commercial peace-reality will have to take its place and his father, who has only that pension, will approach him and remark that he must now seek work and stick to it; he must keep himself and her. And they must live "very simply indeed."

Well, after the war, it will be easy, no doubt, to live simply! At present when he is on leave, we notice he takes her to the Ritz and they live upon the fat of the land. Simplicity can wait till the war ends.

"WAR MAMMAS."

THE CHILDREN'S REPROACH.

When the crash of war came last August those who found themselves suddenly in charge of improvised branches of the Red Cross, or of any other Associations founded for Relief or Help, had to face the pathetic spectacle of hundreds of eager but untrained women with outstretched hands longing to be "allowed to do something" says a correspondent in "The Times." This eagerness was no mood of the moment. It has lasted. You meet it everywhere still, after eight months of pretty incessant strain. So great indeed is the courage of many seemingly frail and nervous women that this strain has scarcely appeared to touch them. Their long effort at Relief and at Help has indeed told less upon them than upon their homes. For some of them before the war did indeed have British homes to look after.

And before the war these homes were the absorbing care of many of these women. Some attended to this domesticity uncomplainingly. Others occasionally complained. "Is it right that a woman should spend her whole life worrying about foor for other people?"—that faint Ibsenian echo of a grievance sounded, in former days, here and there. The war abolished such grievances. Hundreds of middle-class women were at once employed on what they call war work. It is a matter of excellent pride amongst them to compare notes about what they have to do. One has her mornings full of the Red Cross. Her afternoons are given to the White City, two or three times a week. On other afternoons she takes the wounded out in her car. Meanwhile, at all hours and times, there are Belgians—"two unusually helpless Belgians"—who are her guests. Is this enough? It is not quite enough for the seemingly fragile woman's ardour. Here and there, sandwiched in between these engagements, come special calls upon fragments of time left over—come meetings for Help, and Helpful Concerts, and Matinées for Help: and she organizes or takes part in all of them. It is the New Life, the *vita nuova*, since August. The idea of home, the thought of domesticity, has vanished.

MEASLES.

And so it happens that now her children rarely see this "war mamma," as with swift insight they have learned to call her. She is rarely in. She never comes back to meals. The telephone rings ceaselessly. Nobody heeds it. Let it ring! The children hear. But it is no business of theirs. They run wild, unobserved, for even nurse is war-working, and absorbed in knitting projects of a complicated kind. For a little while this seemed to them a good condition, a new idea. Then they began to resent it. After all, children live in a vastly important universe of their own. The grown-ups do not permanently inhabit it, but, from time to time, they are required to intervene in it: their collaboration is needed. Even in war-time the grown-ups cannot in decency be permitted to vanish completely. They must have the vast importance of the child-universe brought back to them. And we suppose that it was with a view to doing this that, after six or seven months of war, one of the children caught measles—fortunately the British variety.

It was, from the adult point of view, an amazingly unpatriotic act. The least you can demand of a family of young children in war-time is that they should keep well. Nobody has time to attend to ordinary sickness now. There are no peace-nurses to be got in London. The available doctors are hunted hither and thither. You ask for such-and-such a specialist? He is at the front. Everybody is either at the front or working for the front. The common offices of home-friendship are abandoned. The common duties of home life are transformed. Nobody, except the extremely aged and the very young, is doing anything in a normal manner. And this of all times is the time chosen by the children to get ill; to get measles; to get the British variety of measles. We have in memory a remark actually made by one "war mamma"—the phrase, we ought to say, was used by the children in a perfectly innocent sense—in these circumstances. Her key was heard in the lock, after a long day of war work, one evening. She was met by the nursemaid. "Please, mum, Master Bob has the measles." She stared sternly at the woman:—"Measles? Has measles? Impossible! Nobody has the right to be ill at a time like this." Thus (our peace-enthusiasts may well pronounce), thus is maternal tenderness driven out of women by the war—driven out or diverted, changed from one course of pity and sweet sympathy to another. The home must look after itself. The war comes first.

WATCH-POCKET TELEPHONE.

A telephone receiver and a transmitter, which are so small that they may easily be carried in the vest pocket, have been perfected by a Dutch inventor. They take up no more room than the ordinary watch, and the cost, of manufacture is estimated at 1s. 2½d.

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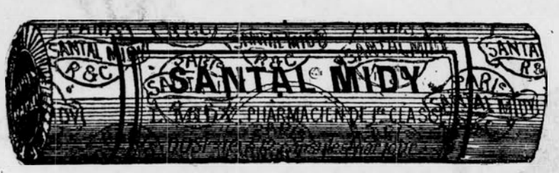

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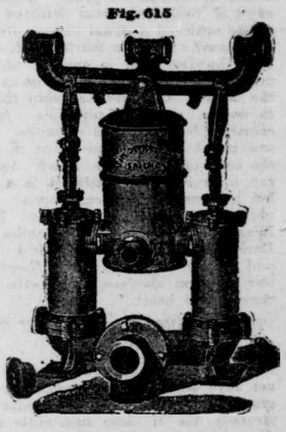
Fig. 615



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